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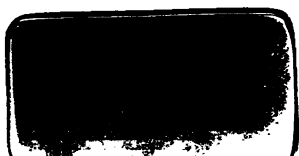
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THE

Winkley, Samuel H.

HOWARD SUNDAY-SCHOOL

QUESTION-BOOK.

— • —
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N O T E.

It is quite fortunate that this book is not to be published: the marks of haste in its preparation are altogether too obvious.

Teachers and pupils should bear constantly in mind, that great thoroughness need not be attempted in this course of lessons: the field gone over is by far too wide for that. A general knowledge of the subjects presented is what is to be aimed at.

And yet, if any will faithfully study at home,—especially if teachers and older pupils, after such study, will attend the teachers' weekly meetings, and devote an entire evening to the work,—then much more than mere general knowledge may be attained.

We ought, as Christian believers, to labor hard to know all that this book suggests, as well as what it requires; not simply as a matter of knowledge, but of that kind of knowledge which shall fit us for time and eternity.

QUESTION-BOOK.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION. — GENESIS I, to XI. 9.

What is WHAT is the meaning of Bible? Holy Bible? Scriptures? Why called Word of God? Revelation? Law and Gospel? Testament? Old and New Testament? Would "covenant" express the idea better than Testament? Does the New Testament contradict or complete the Old? How many books are there in the Bible? Is it known by whom and when all of these books were written? About how long time elapsed from the writing of the first book to that of the last? Did the authors divide them into chapters and verses? When were they thus divided? By whom were the headings of the chapters and pages written? What is the use of Italicized words in the Bible?

What is the name and nature of the first book of the Bible? Second? Third? Fourth? Fifth? Why these names given? Who is the supposed author of these five books? What are they called

²*en la lección*
 collectively? What means Pentateuch? Is there any part which Moses could not have written? Do any believe that he wrote these five books *precisely* as they are? Do all Christians believe that he had somewhat to do with the originating of any of their contents?

SECTION II.

THE CREATION. THE FALL.—GENESIS I. to III.

Gen. 1. 1. 2. 3.
 Is the book of Genesis biographical or historical? If the book of Genesis is a biography of the patriarchs, how large a portion is prefatory? What are some of the contents of this preface?

Creation, I., II. — How many accounts of creation are there? Read the two, and tell wherein they differ. How do these differ, in general, from our present views? What the object of the author in writing these two accounts? What means "Spirit ^{power} of God"? ver. 2. Who meant by "us," in ver. 26?

The Fall, II. 8-17; III. — Read these passages, and relate the story. Where was man placed? What two peculiar trees were in the garden? Their effects upon those eating the fruits thereof? What was Adam's occupation? What command was given to Adam? What induced Adam and Eve to sin? Who are meant by "gods," in iii. 5? What was the nature of this serpent? How did God punish each offender? What is a curse? What is the

meaning of ver. 15? Who are meant by "gods" and "us," in i. 26; iii. 5, 22? How had man become "as one of us, to know good and evil"? Why expel Adam and Eve from the garden? Had the promise of the serpent been fulfilled? Compare iii. 4, 5, with ver. 7, 22. Was not God's word more truly fulfilled? iii. 19. Whose fault was it that sin entered the world?

SECTION III.

THE MURDER. THE DELUGE.—IV. to IX. 17.

The Murder.—Read iv. 1-15, and tell the story of Cain and Abel. What was the occupation of Cain? Of Abel? What was their form of worship? Why was Cain's gift rejected? ver. 6, 7. What was the nature and object of the "mark set upon Cain"? Where did Cain afterwards dwell? ver. 16. What city build? ver. 17. Read 19-24, and relate what further is known of the dwellers in this city. What other son was born to Adam? v. 3. Had he other children? v. 3.

Who was the oldest man, and how old was he? v. 27. Who was and what became of his father? v. 21-24. Who was Methuselah's son? 25. Grandson? 28, 29. Who were the sons of Noah? 32.

General Depravity and Deluge, vi.-ix. 17.—What was the general character of man, when these three sons were born to Noah? vi. 12. What means

"Spirit of God striving with man"? vi. 3. Read vi. 9-ix. 17, and relate the story of the Deluge. How long time given to man to repent? vi. 3. Who and what were in the ark? How long? Compare vii. 11 and viii. 13, 14. What experiments tried Noah to ascertain the condition of the earth? What did he first after leaving the ark? What is meant by "sacrifice"? "Offering"? "Burnt-offering"? "Clean fowls"? What means ix. 4-6? What means 8-17?

SECTION IV.

ORIGIN OF LANGUAGES AND NATIONS. CONCLUSION.

XI. 1-9.

Babel, xi. 1-9. — Where did the ark rest? viii. 4. How long did Noah live after the Deluge? ix. 28. Where dwelt a portion of the descendants of Noah? xi. 2. Who founded Babel and Nineveh? x. 8-11. Read xi. 1-9, and relate the story of the origin of languages and nations. What was the object of this tower? 4. Was there any sin in this? Why were the people scattered? ver. 6.

Conclusion. — What ideas, concerning God in this preface, are different from ours? What ideas, concerning the earth, different from ours? What other ideas different from ours? What lessons are taught of God's interest in man? What lessons concerning

retribution? What is the character of God, as here presented? How many years elapsed from the creation, to the birth of Abram? During these many centuries, was there any Bible? Were there temples, or orders of priests? What was their form of worship? To what four individuals did God communicate by revelation? How did he communicate to them? Was there any Hebrew nation at this time? To what people, then, does this preface show God's relation? What was the object of the author in giving us the stories of this preface? Whence did he obtain them?

PERIOD I.

PATRIARCHS—GENESIS XI. 10 to L. 26.

SECTION I.

ABRAHAM — TO HIS SETTLEMENT AT HEBRON.

XI. 27 to XIII.

Who were the three patriarchs? What mean you by patriarch? Where was Abram born? xi. 31. Who was his father? Who were his brothers? ver. 27. Which brother died in Ur? 28. What children leave? ver. 29–31.

Where went Terah and family? ver. 31. What direction was Haran from Ur? What, some years later, caused Abram to leave Haran and his father's family? xii. 1. What promises did Jehovah make to him? 2, 3. How old was Abram? ver. 4. What was his wife's name? 5. Had he children? In what did Abram's property consist? Would he be liable to seek plains or mountains for his abode? When he left Haran, what direction travel? 5. Who take with him? ver. 5. Who were "the souls that

they had gotten in Haran"? Into what country and plain did he come? 6. Who occupied the land? 6. What was Abram's first act? 7. What promises made to him? 7. How differ from the former promises? Where next go? 8. Did he encamp on a mountain, or between two? In what did he dwell? Read 8—xiii. 4, and relate the story of his going to Egypt, and returning to Bethel. In what direction was Egypt? Read from 5—13, and relate this story of the separation of Abram and his nephew. What can we judge from this of the nature of their property? What occurred to Abram after this? 14—17. Where did Abram finally dwell? ver. 18. Where now are the homes of Abram, Lot, and Terah? Where are Haran, Sodom, and Hebron?

SECTION II.

ABRAHAM—TO THE BIRTH AND WEANING OF ISAAC AND THE COVENANT WITH ABIMELECH.

XIV. to XXI. 32.

What three friends had Abram? xiv. 13. What was Abram here called? Why? What news reached Abram one day? 13, 14. By whom was Lot taken? ver. 9. What did Abram? 14—16. What should we infer, from ver. 14, as to the size of his tribe? Where was Dan? When so called? Judges xviii. 29. On his return, whom meet? ver. 17, 18. Relate his interview with Melchizedek and

the King of Sodom; 17-24. Who was this Melchizedek?

Who was Abram's steward? xv. 2. What promise renewed to Abram? 3. Relate what followed; 4-21. What birds and animals used in this sacrifice? 9. What prediction concerning Abram's posterity? 13-16. What miracle recorded here? 17. Its purpose? What secondary wife had Abram? xvi. 3. Was this considered wrong? What son bear to Abram? 15. How old was Abram? 16.

Thirteen years after this, what rite was instituted? xvii. 10: To what were Abram and Sarai's names changed? xvii. 5 and 15. Read xviii. 16-33, and relate this interview between God and Abraham. Were these angels ever mortals? Was Sodom saved? xix. 23-28. Where went Abraham from Hebron? xx. 1. Where next? xxi. 31. Who was born to him here? xxi. 3. How old was Abraham? ver. 5. How celebrate the weaning? 8. What occurred at this feast? 9-21. What covenant with Abimelech? 22-32. Where was Beersheba?

SECTION III.

ABRAHAM—TO HIS DEATH.—XXII. to XXV. 28.

Read xxii. 1-19, and relate the story of Abraham's trial. Where was Mount Moriah?

Did Abraham ever hear from Haran? What? 20-24. How old was Sarah when she died? xxiii. 1.

Where was she? How old was Abraham at this time? Where was he? How old was Isaac? Read **xxiii.**, and relate the story.

What course pursued Abraham to obtain a wife for his son? Read and relate the story in the twenty-fourth chapter. How long after his mother's death? **xxv. 20.**

Did Abraham again marry? 1. How many sons had he? **xxv. 1, 2.**

What two sons had Isaac? **xxv. 27.** How old was Isaac when the twins were born? **ver. 26.** How old was Abraham?

How much longer did Abraham live? 7. To whom leave his property? 5. What do with his other sons? 6. Where was, and what of, Ishmael? **12-18.**

Where was Abraham buried? 9. What two sons at the burial? **ver. 9.**

Where dwelt Isaac after his father's death? **ver. 11.** How old were his twins?

SECTION IV.

JACOB AND ESAU—TO THEIR LEAVING HOME.

XXVI. to XXIX. 14.

Where dwelt Isaac? **xxv. 11.** What were the occupations of Jacob and Esau? **xxv. 27.** What relation hold to their parents? 28. Relate the story of the pottage; **29-34.** How does this illustrate the

character of each? Relate the story of the venison; xxvii. 1-40. How does this manifest their character? Had Esau married before this? xxvi. 34, 35. What did Rebekah propose to Jacob? 43. What followed? 41-xxviii. 5. What do you understand by a "birthright"? "A blessing"?

What occurred to Jacob on his way to Haran? xxviii. 10-22. What do we learn from this of Jacob's ideas of God? What occurred on his arrival at Haran? xxix. 1-14.

After Jacob left home, what did Esau? xxviii. 6-9. Where did Esau afterwards remove? xxxvi. 1-8. Where now are Isaac, Jacob, Esau?

SECTION V.

JACOB AND ESAU — TO JACOB'S RETURN HOME.

XXX. to XXXV. 27.

How long did Jacob remain at Haran? xxxi. 38. What was his occupation while here? xxx. 29. What wages receive, fourteen of these years? xxxi. 41. What for the other six years? 41. How many children were born to him? xxxv. 23-26. Which of these was born on his return? 18. Had he much wealth? xxx. 43. In what did it consist? How did his brothers-in-law feel towards him? xxxi. 1. How was it with Laban? 2. What command from Jehovah? 3. Relate what followed; 4-7 and 14-21. Where was and what did Laban? 19, 22-25. Re-

late the incidents of this interview; 26-55. What means ver. 19? After the departure of Laban from Mount Gilead, what followed? xxxii. 3-xxxiii. 16. What change in Jacob's name? xxxii. 27, 28. To what place did Jacob afterwards go? xxxiii. 18. Who had been here before? In what dwelt the patriarchs? 18-20. What else occurred on the way home? xxxv. 1-27. What means ver. 10? Was Isaac at the same place as when Jacob left? Did the patriarchs divide their dwelling between these two places?

SECTION VI.

JOSEPH—TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FAMINE.

XXXVII., XXXIX. to XLI.

Which of the twelve was Jacob's favorite son? xxxvii. 8. What the occupation of these sons? 2. What three reasons had his brethren for ill feeling towards Joseph? ver. 2, 4, 5. Relate his two dreams; ver. 5-11.

Did these herdsmen go far from home, and stay long? What occurred to Joseph at one time? 12-36.

Where now was Joseph? Isaac? Jacob? The Eleven?

How did Joseph prosper? xxxix. 1-6. What evil next came upon Joseph? How prosper in prison? 21-23. Relate what followed; xl.-xli. 46. How old was Joseph at this time? How long had

- he been in Egypt? Who died at Hebron two years before Joseph's elevation? xxxv. 28, 29. How old then was Jacob? Were most of his sons married? What followed Joseph's elevation? xli. 47-56.

SECTION VII.

JOSEPH. FAMINE. — XLI. 57 to L. 26.

Did the famine extend beyond Egypt? xli. 57. What then? Relate the two journeys of Joseph's brethren to Egypt, and the result; xlii.-xlv.

Relate the story of Jacob's journey to Egypt; xlv. 1-7, and 27-30. What followed? 31-xlvii. 12. How old was Jacob? 9. How old was Joseph? Compare xli. 46 with xlv. 11.

How did Joseph manage the affairs of the Egyptians? xlvii. 13-26. How long did Jacob live in Egypt? xlvii. 28. What occurred on a visit by Joseph to his father? xlviii. What do you understand by xlix.? What by the tenth verse?

At what age did Jacob die? xlvii. 28. What followed? l. 1-14.

What course pursued his brethren afterwards? 15-21.

How old was Joseph when he died? 26. What prediction made he? 24. What request? 25. How long had the family of Jacob been in Egypt? How much longer were they to remain, according to the prediction to Abraham? xv. 13-16.

Conclusion.

How many years since the creation? Up to this time, had there been any Bible? Priests? Temple? What was the form of worship?

What was the object of God in inviting Abram to leave Haran, and found a nation? What predictions made to him and Jacob?

PERIOD II.

RETURN OF THE HEBREWS.

SECTION I.

DESCENDANTS OF JACOB. MOSES. — Exodus I. to IV. 28.

By what other name was Jacob called? Why are his descendants called Hebrews? How many sons came from Palestine to Egypt? How many descendants? Have we much account of these seventy? Exod. i. 1-6. In after-generations, did the number of Hebrews increase? 7. Was Egypt the promised abode of the patriarchs and their descendants? What prediction concerning their abode in Egypt and return to Canaan?

What change in the Egyptian government took place? 8. What did the new king fear? 9, 10. What various measures pursue to prevent this? 11-22. What incident illustrates the hard condition of the Hebrews? ii. 1-10.

Was Moses well educated? What happened to him when a man? 11-15. What did Moses?

What occurred at Midian? 15-21. After a long stay in Midian, what led Moses to return to Egypt? 23-iv. 28.

SECTION II.

MOSES. PLAGUES. — IV. 29 to X. 27.

What were the principal men among the Hebrews called? iv. 29. What meeting was presently called? 29. With what result? 29-31. What led them to believe? 30, 31. Relate Moses' first interview with Pharaoh; v. 1-5. How did this affect the condition of the Hebrews? 6-14. What did the Hebrew officers, and with what result? 15-19. Whom did they meet, and what say to them? 20 and 21. To whom did Moses go? 22. Relate this interview; 22-vi. 8. How did the Hebrews receive this message? 9. Relate what Jehovah next communicated, and Moses' second interview with Pharaoh; 10-12, and vii. 1-13.

Relate the story of the first plague; 14-25. What means the twenty-second verse? Relate the story of the second plague; viii. 1-15. Why does it say in ver. 1, "Let my people go"? Whom did Pharaoh worship? Relate the story of the third plague; 16-19. What is said of the magicians? 18, 19. Relate the story of the fourth plague; 20-32. How were the Hebrews favored? 22. What

means ver. 26? For what were Moses and Aaron petitioning? 27. Relate the story of the fifth, sixth, and seventh plagues; ix. 1-35. What means ver. 16? Relate the story of the eighth plague; x. 1-20. What is the meaning of ver. 1 and 2? What said Pharaoh's counsellors at this time? 7. How did Pharaoh show his fickleness? Relate the story of the ninth plague; 20-29.

SECTION III.

TENTH PLAGUE. PASSOVER AND EXODUS.

XII. to XV. 22.

If the Hebrews left Egypt permanently, what loss would it be to the nation? What change was Moses directed to make? xii. 1, 2. What is meant by the "congregation of Israel" in ver. 3? What were the Hebrews to do on the tenth day of this month? 3-5. What were they to do on the fourteenth day? 6-13. Who are meant by the gods of Egypt in ver. 12? What tenth plague was threatened? 12. How were the Hebrews to be protected? 22, 23. What was the name of this feast? What further is related of this feast? 14-20, 43-51. Relate the story of the tenth plague, and what followed; 29-39. How long had the Hebrews been in Egypt? 40-42. What did Moses take with him? xiii. 19.

How was the nation guided in its journeyings? 21. Relate what followed; xiv. 1-xv. 22.

SECTION IV.

JOURNEY FROM THE RED SEA TO MOUNT SINAI.

DECALOGUE-DAY. — XV. 23 to XXIV. 3.

What occurred at Marah? xv. 22-26. What occurred at the Wilderness of Sin? xvi. 1-36. What mean ver. 32-36? What holyday was here observed? 22-25. Has such a day been noticed before? What occurred at Rephidim? xvii. 1-7. What else occurred here? 8-16. What think you of ver. 16? Who came to him here? xviii. 1-6. What followed? 7-12. What plan of Jethro's did Moses adopt? 18-26.

How long, after leaving Egypt, did the nation arrive at Sinai? xix. 1, 2. What was Moses' first act upon its arrival? 3. What message did Jehovah send to the nation? 3-6. What answer did Moses carry back to Jehovah? 7-9. What second message did Jehovah send to the people? 10-15. What occurred on the third day after this? 16-25. Then what spake Jehovah? xx. 1-17. What means ver. 3? How does the teaching of ver. 4 differ from that of ver. 3? What effect had all this upon the people? 18-20. Then what did Moses? 21. What did Jehovah communicate to Moses? 22-xxiii. 33. Could a Hebrew be sold to a Hebrew as a servant? xxi. 2. What was the law concerning the Hebrew servant? 2-6. What was the penalty for man-stealing? 16. What was the law concerning the

treatment of servants? 20, 21, 26, and 27. What was the law concerning witches? 18; Lev. xix. 31. What is the meaning of ver. 28? What was the law concerning foreigners? 21; xxiii. 9; Lev. xix. 33. What was the law concerning the needy? xxii. 22-27; xxiii. 11; Lev. xix. 10. How was every seventh day observed? 12. How was the seventh year observed? 10, 11. How many annual feasts did they observe, and what were they? 14-17. What commands and promises were given? 20-33. At the close of this interview, what invitation was given to Moses? xxiv. 1, 2. Then what did Moses, and what said the people? 3.

When was the Decalogue and this portion of the law given? How long after the Feast of the Pass-over? *50 days* What feast is supposed to commemorate this? What is the meaning of Pentecost?

SECTION V.

MOSES IN THE MOUNT. THE TABERNACLE. THE PRIESTHOOD.

Did Moses make any record of the law which he had received? xxiv. 4. What did he the next morning? 4-8. What does this mean? What next occurred? 9-11. After this, where went Moses and Joshua? 12-18. Whom did he leave in charge? 14. How long was Moses gone? 18. During this time in general, what instructions did

he receive? xxv. 1-xxxi. 17. At the close of this interview, what did Moses receive? xxxi. 18. What do we learn from the twelfth to the seventeenth verse? What does "finger of God" mean in ver. 18? What occurred during his absence? xxxii. 1-6. What mean ver. 4 and 5? When Jehovah noticed this, what conversation took place between him and Moses? 7-14. Relate the descent of Moses and Joshua from the mount, and what followed; 15-29. What occurred the next day? 30-35. What means "an atonement for your sin" in ver. 30? What means ver. 33? Who is the angel heretofore spoken of, and again alluded to in ver. 34? Were the two tables renewed? *Ans.* They were.

Did the people enter heartily into the work of the tabernacle? xxxv. 20-29. What two persons were chosen as overseers of the work? 30-35. Who were associated with these two? xxxvi. 2. How did Moses restrain the liberality of the people? 6-7. Give a general description of the tabernacle; xl. When was the tabernacle set up? 17. Who was to be high priest? and who were to be common priests? xxviii. 1. What were the ceremonies at the dedication of the tabernacle and the ordination of the priests? Lev. viii. and ix.; Exod. xxix.

Who officiated at this consecration? How many days did these ceremonies continue? Lev. viii. 33-36; ix. 1. What means Exod. xxix. 37? How was it shown that the tabernacle was accepted?

Exod. xl. 34; Lev. ix. 24. What was the tradition among the Jews concerning this fire? Ans. That it was holy, and not extinguished until the Babylonian captivity; and then preserved in a peculiar manner, as we may learn hereafter. What presents were brought at the dedication, and by whom? Num. vii. What is the meaning of ver. 89?

What whole tribe was given to aid the priests? Num. iii. 5-9. In whose stead? iv. 44. What mean ver. 45-51? What were the ceremonies at the setting apart of the Levites? Num. viii. 5-14. To what tribe did Aaron and his sons belong? What were the peculiar duties of the high priest? Lev. xvi.; Num. xxvii. 21. What were the duties of common priests, besides the temple-services? Deut. xvii. 8-13; xx. 1-4; Lev. xiii.; xiv.; x. 11; Num. v. 8-16. What were the duties of the Levites? Num. i. 50-54; iii. 5-9; xviii. 1-6. How were the priests to be supported? Deut. xviii. 3-5. Num. iii. 44-51; Lev. vii. 1-14 and 28-38. How were the Levites to be supported? Num. xviii. 20-24; xxxv. 1-8.

In what did the children of Israel dwell? What is a tabernacle? Who was the king of the nation? What was His tent? Who were peculiarly His servants?

SECTION VI.

THE SACRIFICES.

Whence now did Jehovah speak to Moses? Lev. i. 1 and Num. vii. 89. What animals and birds were used in sacrifices? Lev. i. 3, 10, 14.

What is the difference in the meaning of "sacrifice," "oblation," "offering," and "gift"? What was the nature of the burnt-offering? What is a peace-offering? What is the difference between a sin-offering and a trespass-offering? What are meat and drink offerings? Were sin-offerings ever brought for violations of the civil law? For what were sin-offerings brought? Lev. v. 1-6. What could the very poor bring for a sin-offering? 11-13. What else of interest is there in the sacrificial laws of the Hebrews? i.-vii. What was the object of the Hebrew ritual?

What two articles were forbidden to be eaten? vii. 22-27. Do we find the doctrine of vicarious atonement recognized by the Hebrews in these sacrifices? see especially Lev. xvi. What incident is recorded in Lev. x. 1-11? What, in general, was the law concerning clean and unclean animals? xi., especially ver. 3. What was the law concerning Nazarites? Num. vi. What was the law concerning vows? Lev. xxvii.

SECTION VII.

JOURNEYINGS. — NUMBERS X. to XXII. 1.

How long did the nation remain at Mount Sinai? Num. x. 11, comp. with Exod. xix. 1. How could the nation tell when to march, and when to halt? Exod. xl. 36-38. What went before the army? Num. x. 33 and 34. What said Moses when they marched, and when they halted? 35, 36. Whom did Moses invite to accompany him? 29-32. What occurred at Taberah? xi. 1-3. What occurred at Kibroth-hattaavah? 4-34. What do ver. 24-29 mean? What occurred at Hazeroth? xii. Who wrote the third verse? Relate the story of the spies; xiii. What was the result of their report? xiv. 1-10. Relate the interview between Jehovah and Moses; 11-35. What became of the spies? 36-39. What occurred the next morning? 40-45. What occurred during these thirty-eight years of the nation's wanderings? xv. to xix. What is the meaning of the eleventh, twelfth, and twenty-second verses? When did the nation return to Kadesh? xx. 1. Who died at Kadesh? xx. 1. What sin did Moses commit here? 2-13. What else occurred here? 14-21. What occurred at Mount Hor? 22-xxi. 3. What occurred from Mount Hor till the nation arrived at the east of the Dead Sea? 4-xxii. 1.

SECTION VIII.

THE PLAIN OF MOAB.

Where had the nation taken up its abode? Num. xxii. 1. What two nations united to subdue the Hebrews? 2-4. What course did they first pursue? 5-xxiv. 25. How were the Midianites finally disposed of? xxxi. 1-12. What became of Balaam? 8. What was the character of Balaam? 16. What of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh? xxxii. Who were to be appointed to divide the land of Canaan, when conquered? xxxiv. 16-29. What were the Levites to have for their possession? xxxv. 1-5 and 7. What was the law concerning the cities of refuge? 6 and 9-34.

When did Moses address the nation? Deut. i. 8. How severely was idolatry to be punished? xiii. What superstitions were forbidden? xviii. 9-14. What were they to have instead? 15-22. What is the meaning of the eighteenth verse? What do you understand by the twenty-second verse? When they crossed Jordan, what ceremonies did they perform? xxvii. and xxviii. When Moses wrote the law, into whose charge did he give it? xxxi. 9. What were they to do with it? 10-13. Whom was Moses to appoint as his successor? Num. xxvii. 18-23. What was Moses' promise? Deut. iii. 27, 28. Where went Moses? xxxiv. 1. Result? 1-6. How

old was Moses? 7. How did the nation show its respect for Moses? 8. Who succeeded him? 9. What is said of Moses? 10-12.

SECTION IX.

THE CONQUEST. THE DIVISION. — JOSHUA I. to XXIV.

What said Jehovah to Joshua after the death of Moses? Josh. i. 1-9. What, then, did Joshua? 10-18. Relate the story of the two spies sent to Jericho; ii. Relate the story of the crossing the Jordan; iii. and iv. What effect had their arrival upon the Canaanites? v. 1. What followed the crossing of the Jordan? 2-12. Relate the interview between Joshua and the angel at Jericho; 13-15 and vi. 2-5. Relate the story of the conquest of Jericho; 6-27. What place was next attacked? vii. 2-4. Result? 5. What followed? 6-26. Relate the story of the taking of Ai? viii. 1-29. What command of Moses did Joshua obey? 30-35. What is the meaning of ver. 32? Relate the story of the Gibeonites; ix. 3-27. What combination was formed against Gibeon? x. 1-5. What did the Gibeonites? 6. What followed? 6-43. What northern confederacy was formed against the Hebrews? xi. 1-5. What followed? 6-14. What other conquests did Joshua make? 15-23.

What was given to Caleb, and what is told of him? xiv. 6-15 and xv. 13-19. Where was the

tabernacle set up? xviii. 1. How was the land divided? 10 and xix. 51. What was given to Joshua? 49 and 50. What is stated in the twenty-first chapter of Joshua, from the forty-third to the forty-fifth verse? Relate the story of the return of the two and half tribes, and what followed; xxii. Where were the bones of Joseph buried? xxiv. 32. What two speeches did Joshua make to the people in his old age? xxiii. 1-xxiv. 28. What means the twenty-sixth verse? How old was Joshua when he died? 29. Where was he buried? 30. Where was Eleazar, the high priest, buried? 33. Who succeeded him? 33. What is remarked in the thirty-first verse?

REVIEW.

How many centuries were there from the creation, to the birth of Abraham? ver. 30. During this long period, were there any chosen people? To how many and what persons did God communicate? What was his purpose in each of these four cases? From the nature of these communications, may we not infer that he made many similar ones to other persons?

Who was the founder of the Hebrew nation? Of what nation was he? How did Abram learn the doctrine of the one God? How was this doctrine probably held by most Asiatic nations? How many centuries from the birth of Abram to the time when Jacob went down to Egypt? Ans. Nearly

- three. What is meant by "God called Abram"? For what did God invite Abram to become the founder of the nation? Where dwelt Abram, Isaac, and Jacob, during a greater portion of these three centuries? What was their occupation, and mode of life? What possessions had the patriarchs? What landed property did they possess? At what two places did they chiefly dwell? Had they any Bible? Temples? Class of priests? Prophets? What was their mode of worship? Who offered the sacrifices? Was prayer customary with the patriarchs? Was prayer customary with all nations? What was the origin of prayer and sacrifices? To what six persons did Jehovah communicate during these three centuries? In what four ways did Jehovah make these communications? What did he communicate to Abraham concerning his posterity? What, in general, was the nature of his communications to the other five?

What was the occasion of Jacob and his family's going to Egypt? What prediction was thus fulfilled? How many "sons of Jacob, or Israel," went down to Egypt? Had the patriarchs participated in the favors promised by Jehovah to their posterity? How long did the nation remain in Egypt? (See Exod. xii. 40; Acts vii. 6.) To what number had the "sons of Jacob" increased while in Egypt? What, in general, had been the condition of the nation? Did any of the Hebrews, while in Egypt, receive communications from Jehovah, excepting

Moses and Aaron? What predictions did Jacob make at his death? What prediction did Joseph make at his death? Where did Jacob and Joseph obtain this knowledge? In what ways did Jehovah communicate to Moses? What, in general, was the nature of these communications? As the nation passed out of Egypt, what three predictions would it remember? What other prediction would its increasing number suggest? During the Hebrews' sojourn in Egypt, had they any Bible? Had they any written history? If not, how were the stories of the past, and the communications from Jehovah, preserved? Just before the nation left Egypt, who had been selected for priests? What was appointed to furnish sacrifices and the like? What annual feast was instituted to commemorate the nation's deliverance? Is it known that the Hebrews borrowed many of the manners and customs of the Egyptians? What, in general, is the history of the nation while in Egypt?

How many years from the exodus of the Hebrews to the death of Joshua? Ans. About fifty. What, in general, is the history of the nation during this time? To whom had Jehovah communicated during these fifty years? What, in general, was the substance of these communications? How many of those who had left Egypt entered Canaan? At the death of Joshua, what predictions may be said to have been fulfilled as to the numbers of the people, and the land occupied?

Was the land of Canaan now entirely occupied by the Hebrews? What was the religious character of the remnants of nations dwelling among the Hebrews? What were their superstitions and practices? Why were the laws of non-intercourse between the Hebrews and Canaanites so rigid?

What seems to be the form of government of the Hebrew nation? Was there any Sanhedrim at this time? What is known of the seventy appointed at Kibroth-hattaavah to aid Moses? Was there any national council? Who had charge of each city? What was the law concerning slavery? How did the law demand the poor and the foreigner to be treated?

How were their armies summoned and organized? What, in general, were the military laws of the Hebrews?

Where was the tabernacle located? What was its purpose? Of what use to those out of Shiloh? What religious customs did the Hebrews observe at home? What three kinds of sacrifices had they, and what was their object? Was there any thing vicarious in any of these? What were their three annual feasts, and the purport of each? What annual fast-day had they? and what was its purpose? What sacred day was observed each week? How was it observed by the nation? What sacred day was observed each month? How was every seventh year observed? Every fiftieth? What were the four orders of sacred persons, and the

duties of each? Did they serve the people in any except a religious way? How did they consult Jehovah? How did Jehovah communicate to them and others? Where did they dwell? Does the religious ritual of the Hebrews resemble that of other nations?

What was "the book of the law"? Who wrote in this book? Had the nation any other Bible? Had it any statute-book? Had it any history? What books are lost? How numerous were the copies of the book of the law? How did the people learn its contents?

What relation held Jehovah to other nations, — *e. g.*, Egyptians, Canaanites? If other nations had learned the whole Hebrew code of laws, would it have been obligatory upon them? What of doctrine had the Hebrew nation learned through revelation? Why did Jehovah not communicate himself to other nations? In his relation to the Hebrews, how was he seeking the world's good? Why were the Canaanites displaced? Was formality or spirituality demanded by the law? How was it fostered?

Did the Hebrews know aught of immortality? What was their idea of angels? How did their ideas of God differ from those of other nations? How did this affect their prayers to Jehovah? What were their ideas of God's providence?

Through how many books have we now been? By whom were they written? What is known of

the authorship and purpose of the book of Job?

When was it written?

Are there any predictions concerning Jesus of Nazareth previous to this date? Are there any concerning a Messiah? What is the meaning of Gen. iii. 15; xlix. 10; and Deut. xviii. 18?

PERIOD III.

THE JUDGES.

SECTION I.

OTHNIEL, EHUD, SHAMGAR, DEBORAH, AND BARAK.

JUDGES I. to V.

After the death of Joshua, who led in the remaining conquests? i. 2. Why? 1. What tribe united with Judah? 3. With what success? 4-20. What of Caleb and Othniel? 12-15. What of the Kenites? 16. What is the meaning of ver. 19? Was the land completely conquered? 21-36. What relation were the Canaanites compelled to hold to the Hebrews? 28. What message was in consequence received? ii. 1-5. Into what sin did the nation fall? 11-13. When they did thus, how did Jehovah punish them? 14 and 15. When they repented, who were raised up as deliverers? 16.

Mesopotamia. Othniel. — Who was the first enemy? iii. 8. Who was the first deliverer? 9-11. How long were they in servitude? 8. How long had they peace? 11.

Moab. Ehud.—Who was the second enemy? 12. Who united with them? 13. Who was the second deliverer? 15. Relate the story of this deliverance; 15–29. How long did rest follow? 30. What is the meaning of ver. 20?

Philistines. Shamgar.—Who was the third enemy? 31. Who was the third deliverer? 31.

Canaanites. Deborah and Barak.—Who was the fourth enemy? iv. 2. What instruments of war had he? 3. Who was Deborah? 4. What is the meaning of ver. 5? What did she? 6–9. What followed? 10–17. Relate the affair of Jael and Sisera; 18–22. Read the song of Deborah; v. How long did peace follow? 31.

SECTION II.

GIDEON, ABIMELECH, TOLA, JAIR, JEPHTHAH, IBZAN, ELON, ABDON.—JUDGES VI. to XII.

Midian. Gideon.—Who was the fifth enemy? vi. 1. How severely did Moab afflict the Hebrews? 2–6. When they repented, whom did Jehovah send to them? 7 and 8. What do you know of the prophetic office? What said the prophet to them? 8–10. Was not this according to God's covenant with them? Who presently received a visit from an angel? 11. Relate this interview; 11–24. What occurred that night? 25–27. What occurred the next morning? 28–32. Relate what followed;

33—viii. 21. What do you think of his treatment of the Ephraimites? 1—3. After this deliverance, what proposition was made to Gideon? 22. What was his reply? 23. What further is recorded of Gideon? 24, 25.

Abimelech, Tola, Jair. — Relate the affair of Gideon's son Abimelech; ix. What god did the Shechemites worship? 4. What is related of Tola and Jair? x. 1—5.

Ammon. Jephthah. — Of what sin was the nation again guilty? 6. What two enemies were brought against the Hebrews? 7. What tribes suffered most from Ammon? 8. What other tribes suffered from them? 9. When the nation cried to Jehovah, what answer did it receive? 10—14. What then did the people say? 15. And do? 16. Where were the two armies encamped? 17. Who was Jephthah? xi. 1—3. How did they secure him for a general? 4—11. What do you understand by ver. 11? What course did Jephthah pursue? 12—33. How long was this after the conquest? 26. What occurred after his success? 30—40. Relate his affair with the Ephraimites; xii. 1—6.

Elon, Ibzan, Abdon. — What of Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon? 8—15.

SECTION III.

SAMSON, MICAH. CIVIL WAR. RUTH AND NAOMI.

JUDGES XIII. to XXI. — RUTH I. to IV.

Philistines, Samson. — What enemy now vexed Israel? xiii. 1. Relate the story of Samson; xiii.—xvi.

Relate the story of Micah and the Danites; xvii. xviii. Relate the story of the war with the Benjamites; xix.—xxi. Relate the story of Ruth and Naomi; Ruth i.—iv. How do these stories illustrate the times of the judges?

GENERAL.

How long time elapsed from the death of Joshua to the death of Samson? How large a portion of this time was the nation in servitude? What was their besetting sin? What evils resulted from this? What nations did Jehovah employ to chastise them? What messenger did he send to them? What is the difference between an angel and a prophet? Between an angel and a spirit (of man)? What was the office of these judges in times of war? In times of peace? Was the whole nation subject to a foreign power at any one time? Did any one judge rule over the whole nation? What history

can you give of the tabernacle up to this time ?
What of the priests and Levitès ? What notice is
taken of the Mosaic law or ritual during this time ?
How were the revealed purposes of Jehovah accomplished ?

PERIOD IV.

THE KINGDOM.

SECTION I.

SAMUEL, SAUL. — 1 SAMUEL I. to XV.

Relate the story of Samuel's birth and consecration; i. 1-ii. 11. Who was high priest? 11. What is the meaning of ver. 12? How did Eli's sons conduct? 12-17. What were their names? 34. What is the meaning of iii. 1? Relate the vision of Samuel; 2-14. What occurred the next morning? 15-18. How generally was Samuel recognized as a prophet? 19 and 20. What is the meaning of ver. 21?

What enemy still harassed the nation? iv. 1 and 2. With what result had a battle been fought? 2. What did the elders then propose to bring? 3. What followed? 4-11? Result? 12-22? What became of the ark? v. 1-vii. 2. How did Samuel reform the people? 3-6. What followed? 7-14. What was Samuel's circuit as civil judge? 15-17. In his old age, whom did he associate with him as judges?

viii. 1 and 2. Where? 2. What was their character? 3. What petition presented the elders to Samuel? 4 and 5. Relate the story of this conference between Samuel and the elders; 6-22. Relate the story of Saul's pursuit after the asses; ix. 1-10. Of his visit to Samuel; 11-x. 8. Of his return; 9-16. The second meeting of the elders; 17-25. What means ver. 25? Where was Saul's home? 26. Who went with him? 26. Who opposed him? 27. Relate the account of his war with Ammon; xi. 1-11. What followed? 11-xii. 25. Relate Saul's conflict with the Philistines; xiii.-xiv. 46. Over whom else did he gain victories? 47 and 48. Relate his expedition against Amalek; xv. How did Samuel and Saul part? 34 and 35.

How extensive was Saul's kingdom at this time? How completely was it established?

SECTION II.

SAUL AND DAVID. — XVI. to XXIV.

Relate the story of Samuel's visit to Bethlehem; xvi. 1-13. What change took place in Saul? 14. What did his servants propose? 14-18. What was the result? 19-23. What is the meaning of ver. 23? How long did David remain at court? Relate the story of David and Goliath; xvii. What followed? 55-xviii. 4. What office did David hold after this? 5. What occurred on the return from

the war? 5-7. How did this affect Saul? 8 and 9. What is the meaning of ver. 9? Of ver. 10? How did Saul behave towards David? 10-13. How popular was David? 14-16. Relate Saul's persecutions of David; 17-xx. 42. Whose friendship is beautifully illustrated in all this? Relate what followed; xxi. 1-xxii. 1. Who came to him at the cave of Adullam? xxii. 1 and 2. Where next went David? 3 and 4. Who advised his return? 5. What cruel deed did Saul? 6-19. Who fled to David? 20-23. What next did David; xxiii. 1-13. What did Jonathan? 14-18. Relate Saul's next two attempts upon David? 19-xxiv. 22. What prophet died about this time? xxv. 1. How did the nation show their respect to Samuel? 1.

Relate what you know of the life of Samuel. What may be learned from this of the nature of the prophetic office? What other prophets have been alluded to? What know you of them? What is the difference between the mediatorial office of the high priest and the prophet?

SECTION III.

SAUL AND DAVID. — 1 SAMUEL XXV. to 2 SAMUEL I.

Relate the story of David and Nabal; xxv. 1-38. What became of Abigail? 38-42. Whom else did David marry? 43. Where was his first wife? 44. What other attempt made Saul upon David? xxvi.

Where then went David? xxvii. 1-4. What did Achish give David? 5-7. How long was David in Philistia? 7. What did he? 8-12.

What old enemy again marched against Saul? xxviii. 1-4. Where did the two armies encamp? 4. What three modes are alluded to in ver. 6, by which Jehovah communicated with the Hebrews? What form of superstition was there in those days? 7. How did the Philistine army affect Saul? 5. Relate his interview with the spirit-medium; 7-25. Why did Saul go in disguise, and by night? 8. Why was the woman afraid? 9. Did Saul see Samuel? Was this affair of Saul's wrong, according to what we have learned of the Hebrew law? What had Saul himself, in his better days, done in obedience to this law? 9. Who was in the Philistine's army? xxix. 2. Why was he sent back? 1-11. What did David on his return? xxx. Relate the story of the battle between the Hebrews and Philistines; xxxi. When did David hear of this? 2 Sam. i. 1 and 2. Relate what followed; 1-27. What is stated in 1 Chron.*x. 13 and 14? Relate what you can of the life of Saul. What do we learn from this concerning the duties of the Hebrew king? What different relation held the prophet, priest, and king to Jehovah and the Hebrews?

SECTION IV.

DAVID AND ISHBOSHETH. — II. to IX.

After the death of Saul, what did David? ii. 1. What then? 2-4. What was David's first act? 4-7. Over what was David king? 7. Who reigned over the rest of the nation? 8-10. Relate the battle between the generals of these two kings; 12-32. Did the civil war continue? iii. 1. What led to the death of Abner? 6-30. How did David manifest his grief? 31-39. What was the end of Ishbosheth? iv.

What followed? v. 1-3. How old was David? 4 and 5. What place did David presently take? 6-10. Who built David's palace? 11. What two battles were fought? 17-25. What did David propose to remove to his capital? vi. 2. Relate the story of its removal? vi.; 1 Chron. xv. and xvi. What did David next propose? vii. 2. What followed? 3-29. How extensive were David's conquests? viii. What respect did David show to Jonathan? ix.

SECTION V.

DAVID. — X. to 1 KINGS II. 11.

What led to a war with Ammon? x. 1-5. Who confederated with Ammon against David? 6. What Hebrew general managed this war? 7. How did it

result to the Syrians? 7-19. What city of Ammon was besieged? xi. 1. Where was David? 1. During this siege, of what two sins was David guilty? xi. 2-27. What followed? xii. 1-23. What was the result of the siege of Rabbah? 26-31. How extensive now was the kingdom of the Hebrews? What promise to Abraham did this fulfil?

With what sin was Absalom charged? xiii. 30. Of what sin was he guilty? 33. Where went Absalom? 27. How long was he gone? 38. How did Joab contrive to have him brought back and reconciled? xiv. 1-24. How long did he remain in Jerusalem before he was reconciled to David? 28. What then? 29-33.

Relate the story of Absalom's revolt and death; xv.-xviii. Of the return of David to Jerusalem; xix. Of the revolt of Sheba; xx.

What is related in xxi. 1-14? What heroic relatives of Goliath are noticed in 15-22? Relate what is told of the census and plagues in xxiv. and 1 Chron. xxi. What preparations did David make for the national temple? 1 Chron. xxii. What, in general, was David's arrangement of the priests and Levites? xxiii.-xxvi. What rebellion is noticed in 1 Kings i., and how was it subdued? Relate what is told of the assembly gathered at this time. 1 Chron. xxviii. and xxix. What charge did David give Solomon? 1 Kings ii. 1-11. How long did David reign? 11. Where was he buried? 10. What, in general, is his history?

SECTION VI.

SOLOMON.—1 KINGS ii. 13 to xi. 43.

Who succeeded David? 1 Kings ii. 12. What became of Adonijah? 13–25. What did Solomon with Abiathar? 26, 27. With Joab? 28–34. With Shimei? 36–46. Whom did he appoint commander-in-chief and high priest? 35. Whom did Solomon marry? iii. 1. What is the meaning of ver. 2–4. What occurred to Solomon at Gibeon? 5–15. What did he next? 15. How was his wisdom shown? 16–27. What effect had this upon the nation? 28. What do we learn, from the fourth chapter, of Solomon's style of living? What do we learn, from the twenty-eighth to the thirty-fourth verse, of his literary character? With what Phœnician king was Solomon on friendly terms? v. 1. What agreement made Solomon with Hiram? 2–12. Describe the temple; v. 13–vii. 51. Give an account of the dedication; viii. Relate the vision which Solomon had after this; ix. 1–9. What other works did he? 15–19. Whence did he raise the means? 15 and 21. What different relation held the Hebrews and the subject foreigners to Solomon? 20–23. What is the meaning of ver. 25?

What of his commerce? 26–28. Relate the visit of the Queen of Sheba; x. 1–13. What of his prosperity? 14–27. Of his trade with Egypt? 28, 29. What was his great sin? xi. 1–8. What did

Jehovah threaten him in consequence? 9-13. What three enemies did Jehovah raise up against Solomon? 14-40. How long did Solomon reign? 42. Who succeeded him? 43. What book is referred to in the forty-first verse? Relate what you know of Solomon.

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GENERAL.

What, in general, is the difference between the reigns of Saul, David, Solomon? Between the character of these three? What was now the capital of the nation? What relation did these three kings hold to other nations? Where was the temple? Relate what you know of the tabernacle from its construction to the building of the temple. Relate what you know of the priests. Of the Levites. Of the Gibeonites. Of the prophets. How had the promises made to Abraham been fulfilled? What part of the Bible did David write? What part did Solomon write? (See also Apocrypha, — Wisdom of Solomon.) Who else had written books that are now lost? Who were the authors of the Psalms? For what were they written? How did these differ from our hymns? Who were the authors of the Proverbs? Who was the author, and what was the purpose, of the Book of Ecclesiastes? When was the Book of Joshua written? When was the Book of Judges written? Of Ruth? Of Samuel?

What authority had the king over the high priesthood? What had Saul, David, Solomon, each done for the nation? What was the character of each as to religion? As to piety? Were any communications recorded from Jehovah during this period? What communications, and through whom were they made? How much of the Bible had the nation? In what were its religious privileges greater than those of other nations?

Were there any prophecies to this time concerning the Messiah?

PERIOD V.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

SECTION I.

JEROBOAM, NADAB, BAASHA, ELAH, ZIMRI, TIBNI,
 OMRI, AHAB. — 1 KINGS XII. to XXII.

Who succeeded Solomon? 1 Kings xi. 43. Where did he go to be crowned? xii. 1. What petition was presented to Rehoboam by Jeroboam? 3 and 4. What did Rehoboam? 5-15. What has been told of Jeroboam? To what does the fifteenth verse allude? What is the meaning of ver. 16? What followed? 16-24.

B. C. 975-954. *Jeroboam*. — Where was Jeroboam's capital? 25. What other places did he build? 25. How did Jeroboam change the religion of Israel? 26-32. What occurred to Rehoboam at Bethel? 33-xiii. 10. What further occurred to this prophet? 11-32. What do we learn from this of the character of the prophets? What, after this, did Jeroboam? 33 and 34. What relation did Jeroboam hold to the king of Judah? 2 Chron. xii. 15.
 Give an account of the war between Jeroboam and

Abijah; 2 Chron. xiii. 2-20. Relate the visit of Jeroboam's wife to the prophet Ahijah; 1 Kings xiv. 1-16. What followed? 17-20.

Nadab, B.C. 954-952. — Who succeeded Jeroboam? xv. 25. What of him? 25-31.

Baasha, B.C. 952-930. — Who succeeded Nadab? 33. What relation held he to Judah? 32. What was his character? 34. Relate his war with Judah; 16-22. What else is related of him; xvi. 1-7.

Elah, B.C. 930; *Zimri*, *Tibni*, 929; *Omri*, 929-918. — What is related of the next four kings, Elah, Zimri, Tibni, and Omri? 7-28.

Ahab, B.C. 918-897. — Who succeeded Omri? 29. Where was his capital? 29. Whom did he marry? 31. What did he? 32 and 33. What took place about this time? 34. Relate the story of Elijah's visit to Ahab; xvii. 1. Of his dwelling at Chereth; 2-7. Relate his visit to Zarephath; 8-23. What is the meaning of ver. 24? How severe was the famine in Israel? xviii. 1-6. Relate the interview between Elijah and Obadiah; 7-16. Between Elijah and Ahab; 17-19. Give an account of the test-service on Carmel; 20-46. Relate the message from Jezebel; xix. 1 and 2. Elijah's journey to and from Horeb; 3-21. To whom was Ahab subject? Who now besieged Samaria? xx. 1. What followed? 2-21. What further counsel did the prophet give? 22-25. How was this fulfilled? 26 and 27. What followed? 28-43. Relate the story

of Naboth's vineyard; **xxi.** Who visited Ahab? **xxii. 2.** How were the two kings' families related? **2 Kings viii. 16-18.** What proposition did Ahab make? **1 Kings xxii. 3 and 4.** Give an account of the council of the prophets; **5-28.** What do we learn from this of the character and duties of prophets? What followed? **29-40.**

SECTION II.

AHAZIAH, JEHORAM. — **1 Kings XXII. to 2 Kings XIV. 16.**

Ahaziah, B.C. 897-896. — Who succeeded Ahab? **1 Kings xxii. 51.** What was his character? **52 and 53.** Who rebelled from Ahaziah? **2 Kings i. 1.** In what business did the two kings unite? **2 Chron. xx. 35-37.** With what success? **37.** What accident happened to Ahaziah? **2 Kings i. 2.** Then what did he? **2.** Relate what followed; **3-17.** Who is meant by "angel of the Lord" in ver. **3**?

Jehoram, B.C. 896-884. — Who succeeded Ahaziah? **17.** What further is known of Elijah? **ii. 1-12.** What can you relate of the life of Elijah? What is thus shown to be the office of a prophet? Who was Elijah's successor, and what are we told of him? **12-25.** What is the meaning of **iii. 1-3**? Relate the story of the war against Moab; **4-27.** What is the meaning of the twenty-seventh verse? Relate the miracles of Elisha; **iv.** Relate the story of Naaman the Syrian; **v.** Of Elisha and the sons of the prophets; **vi. 1-7.** What do you under-

stand by "sons of the prophets"? Of Elisha and the Syrian army? vi. 8-vii. 20. Of Elisha and the Shunamite? viii. 1-6. Of Elisha at Damascus? 7-15. What relation was the present king of Israel to the king of Judah? 16-18. What did these two kings unite to do? 28. Where went Israel's wounded king, and who visited him there? 29.

Jehu, B.C. 884-856. — What events did Elisha bring about? ix. 1-x. 17. What next did Jehu? 18-28. What did he allow to remain? 29. What promise was made to Jehu? 30. But what does the next verse say? Who was then king of Syria? 32. What did Hazael take from Jehu? 33.

Jehoahaz, B.C. 856-840. — Who succeeded Jehu? 35. What is said of Jehoahaz? xiii. 1-9. In how bad a condition did the Syrians leave Israel? 7.

Joash or *Jehoash*, B.C. 840-825. — Who succeeded Jehoahaz? 9. Relate the interview between Joash and Elisha; 14-19. What is related in the twentieth and twenty-first verses? What battle had Joash with Judah, and what was the result? xiv. 8-14. How was the prophecy of Elisha concerning the Syrians fulfilled? xiii. 22-25.

SECTION III.

JEROBOAM II., ZACHARIAH, SHALLUM, MENAHEM,
PEKAHIAH, PEKAH, HOSHEA. — XIV. to XVII.

Jeroboam II., B.C. 825-784. — Who succeeded Joash or Jehoash? xiv. 16. With what success did Jeroboam meet? xiv. 23-28. Who was Jonah? 25.

What of Jonah? (See Book of Jonah.) What recorded prophecies were uttered at this time? Hos. i. 1; Amos i. 1. What is the subject of these prophecies and the intention of the prophet?

Interregnum, B. C. 784–773. *Zachariah and Shallum*, B. C. 773. — Who succeeded Jeroboam? 2 Kings xiv. 29. What is said of Zachariah? xv. 8–12. Of Shallum? 13–15.

Menahem, B. C. 773–761. — Who succeeded Shalum? 14. What places did he attack? 16. The favor of what powerful enemy did he purchase? 19 and 20.

Pekahiah, B. C. 761–759. — Who succeeded Menahem? 22. What of him? 23–26.

Pekah, B. C. 759–740. — Who succeeded Pekahiah? 27. With whom did Pekah unite in an attack against Jerusalem? xvi. 5. What is related of this war in 2 Chron. xxviii. 6–15? What enemy did Ahaz bring against the allies, and with what success? 2 Kings xvi. 7–9; xv. 29.

Interregnum, B. C. 740–731. *Hoshea*, B. C. 731–722. — Who succeeded Pekah? 30. To whom did Hoshea become subject? xvii. 3. Upon Hoshea's revolting, what did Shalmaneser? 4. What followed? xviii. 9–12. Was this according to the covenant with Jehovah? xvii. 7–12. What attempts had he made for their reformation, and with what result? 13–23. What apocryphal book illustrates the condition of some of these Israelites in Assyrian captivity? (See Tobit.)

Colonies in Israel. — What colonies did the king of Syria now place in the deserted territory of Israel? 24. What was the religious character of these colonies? 25–41. Of what people were these mixed tribes the ancestors? Ans. Samaritans.

GENERAL.

What, in general, is the history of this kingdom? How long did it last? Ans. Two hundred and fifty-three years. How many tribes were included in it? What became of these tribes? How far did Israel deviate from the religion of Jehovah? What can you tell of Baal-worship from this history? What objection was there to this? What can you tell of the priests of Israel? Of the priests of Baal? Of the prophets of Jehovah? Of the prophets of Baal? Of the government of Israel? What woman exerted a powerful influence for evil in Israel? What nations had Israel held tributary? With what nations had it been in alliance? How extensive had its territory been? What relation had it held to the other kingdom and to other kingdoms? What communications had been recorded from Jehovah in the kingdom of Israel? Through whom? How far had this kingdom prevented the purposed blessings of Jehovah?

PERIOD VI.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

SECTION I.

REHOBAM, ABIJAM, ASA, JEHOSEPHAT.

2 CHRONICLES X. to XXI.

Rehoboam, B.C. 975-958. — Who succeeded Solomon? 2 Chron. ix. 31. Where did Rehoboam go to be crowned? x. 1. What petition was presented to him here? 2-4. What was the response? 5-15. The result? 16-19. When Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem, what did he propose to do? xi. 1. Why did not he? 2-4. What is the meaning of ver. 2? What other prophets had been counsellors to kings? Who resorted to Rehoboam? 13. What authority claimed they? 13-16. How did Rehoboam fortify Judah? 5-12. How long did Rehoboam continue faithful to Jehovah? 17. How did Judah depart from the religion of Jehovah? 1 Kings xiv. 22-24. Relate the story of Shishak's invasion; 2 Chron. xii. 1-12. With whom else did Rehoboam war? 15.

Abijah or *Abijam*, B.C. 958-955. — Who succeeded Rehoboam? 16. Relate the story of his battle with Jeroboam; xiii. 1-20.

Asa, B.C. 955-914. — Who succeeded Abijah? xiv. 1. How did he reform Judah? 2-5. How did he fortify Judah? 6-8. Give an account of the invasion of Zerah; 9-15. What is the meaning of xv. 1? What said this prophet to Asa? 2-7. What was the result? 8-19. Who next invaded Judah? xvi. 1. What did Asa? 2-6. Who was Hanani? 7. What said he? 7-9. Then what? 10. What is the meaning of ver. 14?

Jehoshaphat, B.C. 914-889. — Who succeeded Asa? xvii. 1. What did he? 2-9. What is the meaning of ver. 9? How was he prospered? 10-19. With whom did he join affinity? xviii. 1. What marriage-alliance did he make? Compare xxi. 1 with 5 and 6. What visit did Judah's king make? xviii. 2. How was he received? 2. What was proposed? 3. Give an account of the council of the prophets; 4-28. What do we learn from this of the character and life of the prophets? What followed? 29-34. Who met Judah's king on his return home? xix. 1 and 2. What say? 2 and 3. What did Jehoshaphat? 5-11. Who invaded Judah? xx. 1. Relate what followed; 2-30. Into what copartnership did the two kings enter? 35-37. Relate the story of the war waged by the two kings upon Moab; 2 Kings iii. 4-27. What provision made Jehoshaphat for his sons? 2 Chron. xxi. 1-3.

SECTION II.

JEHORAM, AHAZIAH, ATHALIAH, JOASH, AMAZIAH.

2 CHRONICLES XXI. to XXV. 28.

Jehoram, 891–883. Who succeeded Jehoshaphat? **xxi.** 1. Who was the wife of Jehoram? 6. What was the character of her mother? What was Jehoram's first act? 4. Who revolted from Jehoram? 8. What did Jehoram? 9. Did he subdue them? 10. Who else revolted? 10. What think you of ver. 12–15? Who invaded Judah? 16. What was the result? 17. What else is related of him? 18–20.

Ahaziah, B.C. 884. — Who succeeded Jehoram? **xxii.** 1. Who was his mother? 2. What of Ahaziah? 5–9.

Athaliah, B.C. 884–877. — What did his mother? 10. Who was saved? 11 and 12. How does **xxiv.** 7 show the character of her reign? What occurred in the seventh year of her reign? **xxiii.** 1–15.

Joash, B.C. 877–838. — What reform followed? 16–21. How old was this new king? **xxiv.** 1. Who was his guardian? 2 and 3. What did Jehoiada for the temple? 4–14. How old was Jehoiada when he died? 15. How did the people honor him? 16. What change took place in the king after the death of the high priest? 17 and 18. Who were

sent to him? 19. What said one in particular to him? 20. What was the result? 21 and 22. Who invaded Judah? 23. What was the result? 23 and 24. What then? 25.

Amaziah, B.C. 838-809. — Who succeeded Joash? 27. What was his first act? xxv. 3 and 4. What else did Amaziah? 5-24. What was his end? 27 and 28.

SECTION III.

UZZIAH, JOTHAM, AHAZ, HEZEKIAH, MANASSEH,
AMON. — 2 CHRON. XXVI. 1 to XXXIII. 25.

Uzziah or *Azariah*, B.C. 810-759. — Who succeeded Amaziah? xxvi. 1. What did he? 2-15. What prophecy is supposed to have been uttered at this time? (See Book of Joel.) Did all the prophets record their messages? What are the subject and object of this prophecy? How does it differ from a sermon? What act of profanation did Uzziah? xxvi. 16-21. After Uzziah's leprosy, where dwelt he? 2 Kings xv. 5. Whom did he associate with him in the government? 5. What prophet began his utterances about this time? Isa. vi. 1. Read and explain Isa. vi. and ii. to v. What other prophecy was uttered at this time? Amos i. 1.

Jotham, B.C. 759-743. — Who succeeded Uzziah? 2 Chron. xxvi. 23. What did he? xxvii. 2-6. What prophecy was uttered in his time? (See Micah i.)

Ahaz, B.C. 743-727. — Who succeeded Jotham? 9. What did he? xxviii. 2-4. How was he chastised? 5-19. To whom did Ahaz send for aid? 16. What was the result? 20 and 21; 2 Kings xvi. 6-9. What is related of Ahaz's conduct after this? 10-15; 2 Chron. xxviii. 22-25.

Hezekiah, B.C. 727-697. — Who succeeded Ahaz? xxviii. 27. What was the character of Hezekiah? 2 Kings xviii. 4-6. From whom did he revolt? 7. What occurred in the first year of his reign? 2 Chron. xxix. 3-xxxi. 20. What remark favorable to the Levites is made in xxix. 4? What occurred in the sixth year of his reign? 10-12; 2 Kings xviii. Relate the story of the invasion of Sennacherib; xxxii. 1-23; 2 Kings xviii. 13-xix. 37. Of his sickness and recovery; xx. 1-11. Of the congratulatory letter from Babylon; 12, 13. What eminent prophet was the constant counsellor of Hezekiah? What said he to Hezekiah? 14-19. What is related of Hezekiah's prosperity? 2 Chron. xxxii. 27-30.

Manasseh, B.C. 698-643. — Who succeeded Hezekiah? 2 Kings xxi. 1. What is related of Manasseh? 1-9 and 16. What message did Jehovah send him? 10-15. What occurred to Manasseh? 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11-13; see also Apocrypha, — Prayer of Manasses? What did he, after his return? 14-19. Relate the story of Judith and Holofernes. (See Judith.)

Amon, B.C. 643-641. — Who succeeded Manasseh? 20. What is related of Amon? 2 Kings xxi. 19-26.

SECTION IV.

JOSIAH, JEHOAHAZ, JEHOIAKIM, JEHOIACHIN.

Josiah, B.C. 641-610. — Who succeeded Amon? 2 Kings xxi. 26. What is related of Josiah? 2 Chron. xxxiv. 3-7. What prophets began their mission in this reign? Jer. i. 1 and 2; Zephaniah i. 1. What did Josiah in the eighteenth year of his reign? 2 Chron. xxxiv. 8-13. What was found in the temple? 14. What book was this? What was done with this book? 15-18. What effect did it produce upon the king? 19. What then? 20-22. What was her reply? 23-28. After this, what did the king? 29-xxxv. 19, and 2 Kings xxiii. 4-20. What is related in 2 Chron. xxxv. 20-27?

Jehoahaz, B.C. 610. — Who succeeded Josiah? 2 Kings xxiii. 30. What is related of him? 30-33. To whom was Judah now subject, and what tribute pay? 33.

Jehoiakim, B.C. 610-599. — What brother of Jehoahaz did the king of Egypt put upon the throne? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 4. What became of Jehoahaz? 4. What treatment received Jeremiah for his predictions? Jer. xx. 1-6 and xxvi. What is related of the Rechabites? 35. What took place in the

third year of the reign of Jehoiakim? Compare Daniel i. 1 with 2 Kings xxiv. 1. Who was carried away? Daniel i. 1-4. What begins this year? What occurred in the fifth year of Jehoiakim's reign? Jer. xxxvi. 9-32. What enemy was sent against Jehoiakim? 2 Kings xxiv. 2-4.

Jehoiachin, B.C. 599. — What occurred after he had reigned about three months? 2 Kings xxiv. 10-16. How many Hebrews were carried to Babylon? 14.

SECTION V.

ZEDEKIAH, GEDALIAH.

Zedekiah, B.C. 599-588. — Who succeeded Jehoiachin? 2 Kings xxiv. 17. What is told in the twenty-eighth of Jeremiah concerning Hananiah? In what way did Zedekiah perjure himself? 2 Chron. xxvi. 13. What was the result? 2 Kings xxv. 1 and 2. To whom and for what did the king send? Jer. xxxvii. 3. In these troublous times, whom did Zedekiah cause to be liberated? xxxiv. 1-10. What did Zedekiah with Jeremiah? xxxii. 3. Why? 3-5. How did Jeremiah show confidence in his own predictions? 6-15. Who came to the aid of Zedekiah? xxxvii. 5. Then what? 5.

After the departure of the Babylonish army, what wrong did the Jews? xxxiv. 11. What prediction did Jeremiah utter in consequence? 11-22. What

further took place at this time? xxxvii. 11-15. What is recorded in the sixteenth to the twenty-first verse? What is recorded of Jeremiah in the thirty-eighth chapter? Did the Babylonian army return? liii. 5. Into what distress did the city come? 6. What followed? 7 and 8. Where was Nebuchadnezzar? 9. What was done with Zedekiah, his sons, and the princes of Judah? 9-11; 2 Kings xxv. 18-21. What direction gave the king concerning Jeremiah? Jer. xix. 11-14. What else did Nebuzaradan, the Babylonish general? 2 Kings xxv. 8-17. Who were left? 12. How corrupt were the people before these evils came upon Judah? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 14-21. In what year was the city burned? 588 B.C. What tradition is recorded in 2 Macc. i. 19 and ii. 1-7 concerning the sacred fire and furniture of the temple?

Gedaliah, B.C. 588. — Who was appointed governor of the remnant of the people? 2 Kings xxv. 22. Who joined Gedaliah? Jer. xl. 1-6. Where was his capital? 6. Who else joined him? 7-12. What warning did Gedaliah receive, and how regard it? 13-16. What occurred to Gedaliah after this? xli. 1 and 2. Whom else did Ishmael kill? 3. Did his wickedness end here? 4-10. What did a friend of Gedaliah? 11-18. What inquiry made Johannon of Jeremiah? xlii. 1-6. What was the reply? 7-22. What did Johannon after this? xliii. 1-7. How long had the kingdom of Judah existed? Ans. About four centuries (387 years).

Where were the inhabitants at this time? How long had the mixed people dwelt in Samaria?

GENERAL.

What, in general, is the history of the kingdom of Judah? How long did it last? Ans. 387 years. How did it differ from the kingdom of Israel as to the succession of its kings? From whom did these kings of Judah descend? How many tribes are included in Judah? How extensive had the kingdom been? What nations were held tributary? To what nations had it been subject? With what others had it warred? What relation had it held to the Northern kingdom? The descendants of what Israelitish queen had exerted a bad influence in Judah?

How far had Judah observed, and how far had it deviated from, the religion of Jehovah? Who were the prominent prophets of Israel? Are there any written prophecies of Israelitish prophets? Who were the prominent prophets of Judah? What written prophecies are there? What relation held these prophets to Jehovah, to the king, priests, and people?

Was the deportation of the nation according to Jehovah's covenant? How wide-spread was spiritual corruption? If all prophecies uttered to this time were then written, how large a portion of the Bible had the Hebrews?

What prominent prophet was with the Jews in Egypt? Did he continue to prophesy? What became of him? What eminent prophet was among the Babylonian captives?

When Assyria fell to Babylon, what captives became subjects of Babylon? Then in what empire was now the larger part of Judah and Israel? Were they gathered in any one city, or scattered over the empire?

PERIOD VII.

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.

SECTION I.

To what year did we arrive in the last period?
 Ans. 588 B.C. How many years before this was
 Josiah slain? Ans. 22 years, — 610 B.C. When
 did Jehoiakim begin to reign? 610 B.C. To what
 nation was Judah then subject? What took place
 in the third or fourth year of Jehoiakim's reign?
 Dan. i. 1. Was Jehoiakim carried away captive?
 Dan. i. 2, and 2 Kings xxiii. 36. What relation
 did Jehoiakim hold to Nebuchadnezzar? xxiv. 1.
 What and who were carried away? Dan. i. 1-4.
 In what year was this? 606 B.C.

Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 605-561. — What is re-
 corded from this year? Ans. Babylonian captivity.
 Was any large portion of the people carried away
 this year? Why, then, reckon the captivity from
 this year? What order was given by the king to
 Ashpenaz? Dan. i. 3 and 4. For how long were
 they to study? 5. Who were the principal three?

6 and 7. What course pursued these three? 8-16. What took place when they had completed this course? 17-19. How did they compare with others? 20.

Who in Jerusalem succeeded Jehoiakim, and what of him? 2 Kings xxiv. 8-16. Who succeeded Jehoiachin? In what year was this? Ans. 599 B.C. What letter from Jeremiah was received by the Babylonian Jews? Jer. xxix. What do we learn from this of the prophets? A few years after Jehoiachin was carried a captive to Babylon, who was called to the prophetic office? Ezek. i. 1-3. Where was Ezekiel? What friend of Jeremiah was with the captives? What did he there write and read? (See Apocrypha, — Baruch.) What, in general, took place in Judea during the reign of Zedekiah? What else took place the same year of his captivity? What was the whole number of Hebrews transported into the Babylonian empire? Jer. liii. 28-30. What two kings were among this number? What two prophets? In what different conditions do we find these four? What means "second year," &c., in Dan. ii. 1? Ans. The second year of Nebuchadnezzar's universal monarchy. If this be correct, what year would this be? Ans. 570 B.C. How much longer did Nebuchadnezzar reign? Ans. Till 561 B.C. What occurred to Daniel during these nine years? Dan. ii.-iv. (See apocryphal Song of the Three Children.)

SECTION II.

EVIL-MERODACH, BELSHAZZAR, CYAXARES II.
CYRUS.

Evil-merodach, B.C. 561-559. — Who succeeded Nebuchadnezzar? What did he? Jer. liii. 31-34. How long had he been imprisoned? 31. How long did Evil-merodach reign? Ans. Two years.

Belshazzar, B.C. 555-538. — Four years after Evil-merodach's death, who began to reign? What vision had Daniel in the first year of Belshazzar's reign? Dan. vii. What vision had Daniel in the third year of his reign? viii. What occurred in the last year of Belshazzar's reign?

Cyaxares II., or *Darius the Mede*, B.C. 538. — Who succeeded Belshazzar? What occurred to Daniel in the first year of his reign? Dan. ix. What else occurred to him in Cyaxares' reign? vi.

Cyrus, B.C. 536. — Who was Cyaxares II.'s successor? In what year did he begin to reign? What did he decree? 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22 and 23. Therefore could any return to Jerusalem who chose? What, then, does this end? Ans. Babylonian captivity. What is recorded in apocryphal Bel and Dragon concerning Daniel?

GENERAL.

- Have we any evidence, previous to the Babylonian captivity, that Jews or Israelites believed in immortality? What may be called *the* doctrine of the Jews? Previous to the captivity, what was the besetting sin of the nation? Into what superstitions did they then fall? During the captivity, were they slaves? Judging from the condition of Daniel, Ezekiel, Tobit, and others, what may we infer of the varied condition of the Jews while in captivity? What resemblance is there between the position of Daniel in Babylon and Joseph in Egypt? What resemblance is there between the Jews in Babylon and the Hebrews in Egypt? Were there any communications received from Jehovah during the Babylonian captivity? If so, what, and through whom? During the captivity, had Jews and Israelites preserved their tribal distinctions? Could and did they observe the Jewish ritual? If so, to what extent? What portions of the Bible probably were in existence at the close of the captivity? How would their religion differ from those with whom they were associated, both in Babylon and Egypt?

PERIOD VIII.

PERSIAN DOMINION.

SECTION I.

CYRUS, CAMBYSES, SMERDIS, DARIUS HYSTASPES,
XERXES I.

Cyrus, B.C. 536-529. — When did Cyrus begin to reign? What did he decree the first year of his reign? Ezra i. 1-4. Would this decree include the ten tribes? Who responded to this decree? 5 and 6. What did Cyrus restore to them? 7-11. How many returned to Judea at this time? ii. 64 and 65. Who was appointed leader of this caravan, and first governor of Judea? v. 14. By what other name was he called? ii. 2. What relation was he to Jehoiachin or Jeconiah? Matt. i. 12. Who was the high priest? iii. 2. What different classes of persons returned? ii. 1-63. When they arrived in the promised land, where did they settle? 70.

What did the people on the first day of the seventh month? iii. 1. What did they build amid the ruins of the temple? 2 and 3. What three sacred seasons occurred this month? Did the people remain

through the three? 1-6. What arrangements were made for rebuilding the temple? 7. How long after this was the foundation of the temple laid? 8. What occurred at this time? 9-13. What offer of co-operation was presently made, and with what result? iv. 1-4. Who were these "adversaries of Judah"? How did they extend their opposition? 5.

What occurred to Daniel at Babylon the next year? Dan. x.-xii. How much longer did Cyrus reign?

Cambyses or *Ahasuerus*, B.C. 529-522. — Who succeeded Cyrus? How did the Samaritans continue their opposition? 6. What know you of Cambyses?

Smerdis or *Artaxerxes*, B.C. 522. — Who succeeded Cambyses? What did the Samaritans at the commencement of his reign? 7-16. What was the reply to this letter, and the result? 17-24.

Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 521-485. — Who succeeded Smerdis? How many years since Zerubbabel and his caravan arrived in Jerusalem? During these fifteen years, had the building of the temple progressed? 24. What two prophets now urged Zerubbabel to the work? v. 1. Why were the people reluctant? Hag. i. 1-9. What was the result of the prophets' rebuke? 12-15. Was there any further opposition? Ez. v. 3-5. What were the contents of the letter sent to Darius? 6-17. What reply was received to this letter? vi. 1-12. What was the result? 13 and 14. What other Jewish

story is there concerning this affair? 1 Esd. iii. and iv. When was the temple completed? Ez. vi. 15. How was the dedication observed? 16-18. Was it annually observed? What other feasts are noticed? 19-22. How much longer did Darius reign? During these thirty years, is any thing more known of the history of the Jews? What can you relate of Darius?

Xerxes I., B.C. 485-464. — Who succeeded Darius? What, in general, can you relate of Xerxes? During the twenty years of his reign, is any thing recorded of the Jews in Judea?

SECTION II.

ARTAXERXES, ESTHER, EZRA.

Artaxerxes or *Ahasuerus*, B.C. 464-424. — Who succeeded Xerxes? How extensive was his empire? Esth. i. 1. Where was his palace? 2. What occurred in the third year of his reign? 2-9. What occurred on the seventh day of this feast? 10-22. What arrangement was made for another queen? ii. 1-4. Relate the story of Esther's elevation; 5-18. How long was this after the feast? 16.

Who was Ezra? Ez. vii. 1-6. What is a "ready scribe"? What did Ezra the year that Esther became queen? 6-10. What letter and decree gave

the king to Ezra? 11-26. What seems to have been the purpose of Ezra? 10, 25, 26. Where did those who were to join this caravan assemble? viii. 15. What was done here? 15-30. What did Ezra upon his arrival in Jerusalem? 31-36. How many males were in this caravan? viii. 1-20. How many years did Ezra and this second caravan arrive after Zerubbabel and the first caravan? What wrong was presently reported to Ezra? ix. 1 and 2. What effect had it upon Ezra, and what did he? 3-15. What reformation followed? x.

How did the uncle of Esther save the king's life? Esth. ii. 21-23. Who was appointed prime minister of Persia? Esth. iii. 1. Relate, in general, the affair between him and Mordecai, and what was the result; iii. 2-x. 3; and apocryphal Book of Esther. What feast was, in consequence, established? ix. 20-32.

SECTION III.

ARTAXERXES AND ESTHER, NEHEMIAH.

What Jew was cupbearer to Artaxerxes? Neh. i. 1 and ii. 1. What news did he receive in the twentieth year of Artaxerxes' reign? i. 2 and 3. Then what did the royal cupbearer? 4-11. Relate his next interview with the king? ii. 1-8. Who was present? 6. What was the result? 8. How did his arrival in Judea affect those who were at

Samaria? How many years was this since the marriage of Esther and the arrival of Ezra? Three days after his arrival, what did Nehemiah one night? 11-16. What work did he presently begin? 16-18 and iii. 1-31. Amid what difficulties did they persevere? ii. 19 and 20, and iv. What reform did Nehemiah bring about? v. What further dangers had Nehemiah to contend with? vi. 1-14. When was the wall finished? 15. What is related of the dedication of the walls in xii. 27-43? What arrangements recorded from the forty-fourth to the forty-seventh verse? After this, what arrangements made Nehemiah? vii. 1-4. What took place on the first day of the next (seventh) month? viii. 1-12. What occurred on the second day? 13-15. According to a Jewish tradition, what became of the law? 2 Esd. xiv. 21. What great work did Esdras (Ezra) perform? 22, 38-47. What do we learn from this chapter concerning the theory of an oral and written law? What is it probable that Ezra really did as to the Scriptures? When was the feast recorded held? Neh. viii. 17 and 18. What took place on the twenty-fourth day? ix. What were the points of agreement in this covenant? ix. 38-x. 39. What arrangement was made as to the dwellings of the people? xi.

How long did Nehemiah remain at Jerusalem? v. 14. What is related of his hospitalities? 14-19. What story is told of him in 2 Macc. i. 20-36 and ii. 13? When did he return? Ans. There are

various opinions. To what year did Artaxerxes reign? What can you tell of him? What two kings of Persia succeeded within that year? Ans. Xerxes II. and Sogdianus.

SECTION IV.

FROM DARIUS NOTHUS TO DARIUS CODOMANUS.

Darius Nothus, B.C. 423-404. — Who succeeded Sogdianus? What reforms did Nehemiah bring about after his second arrival? xiii. What prophet is supposed to have aided Nehemiah? Ans. Malachi. Whose son, in particular, was banished for an unlawful marriage? 28. What was his name? Ans. Manasseh. When is this supposed to have been? Ans. About 409 years B.C. Who was Sanballat? Ans. Governor of Samaria. What was the result of Manasseh's expulsion? Ans. Sanballat built the temple on Gerizim, and made Manasseh high priest. How would this affect the relation of Jew and Samaritan? To what year did Darius Nothus reign? Relate what you know of him.

Artaxerxes Mnemon, B.C. 434-358. — Who succeeded Darius Nothus? Thirty-nine years after this, what occurred at Jerusalem? Ans. In the temple itself, Johanan, the high priest, killed his brother, who had been appointed by the Syrian governor to his office; on account of which, Bagoses,

the Syrian governor, heavily fined the temple. To what year reigned Artaxerxes Mnemon?

Darius Ochus, B.C. 358-337. — Who succeeded Artaxerxes Mnemon? What occurred to Jericho in the year 351 B.C.? Ans. Having taken part in the Phœnician rebellion, it was subjected by Ochus, and some of the inhabitants sent to people Hyrcania. To what year did Ochus reign? What do you know of him?

Arses, B.C. 337-335. — Who succeeded Darius Ochus? What know you of him?

Darius Codomanus, B.C. 335-332. — Who succeeded Arses? What know you of him, and of the conquest, by Alexander, of Jerusalem and the Persian empire?

GENERAL.

How many years elapsed from the end of the Babylonian captivity to the conquest of Alexander? What, in general, is the history of the Jews during this time? Where were there Jews besides in Palestine? What is known of these? What relation held Judah to Samaria during this period? What change took place in the religious character of the Jewish people? To what may this have been owing? Who was at the head of church and state?

What had Ezra done for the nation? What relation did he hold to Nehemiah? What is known of

synagogues? What change took place in the language of the people? What three prophets flourished? Were any communications received from Jehovah beside through these? Were there any attempts to consult Jehovah in any way? How were the promises to Abraham receiving a fulfilment? Read Malachi, with special reference to the prediction of the Messiah. How large a portion of the Bible had they at the time Alexander had completed his conquests, in 329 B.C.?

PERIOD IX.

THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS.

SECTION I.

JUDEA AS A MACEDONIAN PROVINCE. — B.C. 323–301.

Alexander, B.C. 332–323. — Who conquered the Persian empire? 1 Macc. i. 1–4. How long did he reign? 7. What do you know of Alexander?

Macedonia, B.C. 323–301. — What arrangement was made for the government of the empire after the death of Alexander? Ans. Perdiccas was appointed regent, who divided the empire among the generals and ministers of Alexander. What disposition was made of Judea? Ans. It was given, with Syria, to Laomedon. How long did Judea remain subject to Laomedon? Ans. Three years; for, in 320 B.C., Ptolemy, who had received Egypt, added Judea to that province. Also at this time he carried many of the Jews to Alexandria: others went voluntarily. How many priests were in Judea at this time? Ans. Fifteen hundred. How long did Judea remain subject to Ptolemy? Ans.

Six years; for, in 314 B.C., Antigonus, who was powerful in Asia Minor, wrested it from Ptolemy. How much longer lasted the Macedonian empire? Ans. Thirteen years; for, in 301 B.C., it was divided into four kingdoms. During these thirteen years, to whom was Judea subject? Ans. In the unsettled state of the times, it passed from one master to another. How, in general, was the Persian empire divided? Ans. Antipater had Macedonia; Lysimachus had Thrace; Ptolemy had Egypt; and Seleucus had the remainder. In this final division of the kingdom, to whom was Judea given? Ans. To Egypt. What was the condition of the Jews, from the death of Alexander to this division of the empire? Ans. With the exception of three years (314-311 B.C.), they were generally in a tranquil state. What further is known of their history during this time?

SECTION II.

JUDEA AS AN EGYPTIAN PROVINCE. — B.C. 301-203.

Ptolemy Lagus, B.C. 301-284. — How long did Judea remain a province of Egypt? Ans. Ninety-eight years. During this time, how many years of comparative tranquillity did the Jews enjoy? Ans. Ninety-five years; that is, about the whole. In the year 300 B.C., who became high priest? Ans.

Simon, who, on account of his excellent character, was called "the Just." What other office did he hold? Ans. President of the Sanhedrim. What was the Sanhedrim? Ans. It was a national council composed of seventy-two persons. It probably originated not long before this time, and seems to have been the highest tribunal of the Jews? What is said of Simon in Eccles. i.? According to a Jewish tradition, he closed the canon of the Old Testament,—what is meant by that? What six books did he probably add? He was also called the last of the men of the "Great Synagogue,"—what was this "Great Synagogue"? Ans. It was composed of a hundred and twenty pious Jews, who lived from the time of the Babylonian captivity to Simon the Just. What did they? Ans. They labored for the religious interest of the people, especially for the collection and revision of the sacred books. What city was built by the Syrian king about 293 B.C.? Ans. Seleucia on the Tigris, by which Babylon was depopulated. Who became President of the Sanhedrim in 292 B.C.? Ans. Antigonus of Soco, who was a learned Jew, and among the earliest teachers of the oral law. To what year did Ptolemy Lagus reign in Egypt? What can you tell of him? Ans. He was a very acceptable ruler. Among other noble deeds, he founded the Alexandrian library.

Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 284–246. — Who was Ptolemy Lagus's successor? In what estimation

were the Jews held by both Egyptian and Syrian kings? Ans. Many of them settled in Alexandria, and colonized in Syria; and by both monarchs they were held in regard on account of their fidelity. What language did the Jews dwelling in Egypt speak? Ans. The Greek: here a translation of their Scriptures was made in that language about 277 B.C. What was this translation called? Ans. The Septuagint, or the Translation of the Seventy. Why was it so called? With what growing power did Egypt make a league in 267 B.C.? Ans. Rome. Who, in 260 B.C., succeeded Antigonus as President of the Sanhedrim? Ans. Joseph. What special theory did he teach? Ans. That we should serve God from disinterested motives, and not from a hope of reward. What eminent disciple had he? Ans. Zadok, who is supposed to have been the originator of the sect of the Sadducees. What, in general, were the peculiar views of the Sadducees? Ans. They received the Pentateuch, rejected the traditions, and denied the doctrine of immortality. What other sect was there? Ans. The Pharisees. What of them? They believed the oral and written law, and in immortality. To what year did Ptolemy Philadelphus reign? What can you tell of Philadelphus?

Ptolemy Euergetes, B.C. 246–221. — To what year did Euergetes reign?

Ptolemy Philopator, B.C. 221–204. — Who succeeded Ptolemy Euergetes? What was the cha-

racter of the high priest Onias? Ans. He was exceedingly avaricious. How is this shown? Ans. For years he retained the national tribute which was due to the king in his own hands, to the great danger of the people. What office did his nephew Joseph hold? Ans. For many years he gathered the tribute from Palestine, Cœlosyria, Samaria, for the King of Egypt. What relation held the Egyptian and Syrian kings from 219 to 216 B.C.? Ans. They were waging war with each other, much to the affliction of the Jews. What was the character of Ptolemy Philopator? Ans. He was exceedingly vicious.

Ptolemy Epiphanes, 204. — Who succeeded Ptolemy Philopator? Who seized Palestine in 202 B.C.? Ans. The Syrian king, Antiochus the Great.

SECTION III.

JUDEA AS A SYRIAN PROVINCE. — B.C. 202-143.

- What caused the transfer of Judea from Egypt to Syria? Ans. It was taken from Egypt by Antiochus the Great. How long did it remain a province of Syria? Ans. Fifty-nine years, — from 202 to 143 B.C. Was any attempt made on the part of Egypt to retake Judea? Ans. Yes: Scopas, an Ætolian general, was sent here from Egypt, which gave rise to wars lasting until 197 B.C. Did these wars dis-

turb the Jews? Ans. Yes; and so much more did they suffer from the Egyptians than from the Syrians, that they rejoiced at Antiochus' success, and aided him against their old masters.

How did Antiochus show his gratitude to the Jews? Ans. By two very favorable edicts. What other enemies had the Jews at this time to contend with? Ans. The Samaritans, amid these difficulties, joined either party against the Jews. What change took place in 198 B.C.? Ans. With Cleopatra, his daughter, Antiochus gave Palestine as a dowry to Ptolemy Epiphanes of Egypt. How long did Judea now remain connected with Egypt? Ans. To the death of Antiochus the Great in 187 B.C.; about which time, Seleucus Philopator, his son and successor, re-annexed it to Syria.

Seleucus Philipator, B.C. 187-175. — Was Seleucus as friendly towards the Jews as his father had been? 2 Macc. iii. 8. Between what two officers in Jerusalem was there a feud? 4. What did Simon? 5 and 6. To whom did Apollonius report this? 7. What did the king? 7. Relate the expedition of Heliodorus; 8-36. What further is said in 37-40? Did the feud between Onías and Simon cease? iv. 1-6.

In 175 B.C., what did Heliodorus? Ans. He poisoned his king Seleucus, and usurped the throne. Did he retain it long? Ans. No; for the king's brother, Antiochus Epiphanes, removed him, and reigned in his stead.

Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 175-164. — What was the character of Epiphanes? Ans. Exceedingly dissolute. Who was Jason? 2 Macc. iv. 7. What did he? 7-12. How did this course affect the priests? 13-15. What is stated in ver. 18-20? On what occasion did the king visit Jerusalem, and how was he received? 21 and 22. In what way did Menelaus obtain the priesthood? 23-26. How did Menelaus and his brother Lysimachus conduct affairs? 27-50. What did Antiochus propose to do? 1 Macc. i. 16. What strange sight was seen at Jerusalem? 2 Macc. v. 1-4. How did Antiochus succeed in Egypt? 1 Macc. i. 17-19. What did Jason at this time? 2 Macc. v. 5-10. What then did Antiochus? 11-23, and 1 Macc. i. 20-28. Two years after, what did Antiochus? 29-40. What edict was presently issued? 41-51. What was the result? 52-64; 2 Macc. vi. Who was Mattathias, and what is related of him? 1 Macc. ii. 1-28. How was their observance of the sabbath taken advantage of? 29-38. What change did Mattathias then propose? 39-41. Who joined him? 42-44. Who were the Assideans? 42. Did Antiochus come in person to enforce his cruel edict? What is related of him in 2 Macc. vii.? What did Mattathias and his friends? 1 Macc. ii. 45-48. What else is related of Mattathias? 49-70. According to this, which of his sons was to become their leader? 66. Which was to be counsellor? 65.

SECTION IV.

JUDEA AS A SYRIAN PROVINCE. — MACCABEES.

How did Judas begin his work? 2 Macc. viii. 1-7, and 1 Macc. iii. 1-9. Relate his success with Apollonius, governor of Syria, and Seron, the Syrian general; 10-26. What then did Antiochus? 27-37. What did Lysias? 38-41; 2 Macc. viii. 8-11. Relate what followed; 1 Macc. iii. 42-iv. 25, and 2 Macc. viii. 12-26. What occurred the next year? 1 Macc. iv. 26-34. What then did Lysias determine upon? 35. While he was making these preparations, what did Judas? 36-61, and 2 Macc. x. 1-8. How did the success of Judas affect the surrounding nations? 1 Macc. v. 1 and 2. With whom did Judas first war? 3, and 2 Macc. x. 15-23. Against whom did he next march? 1 Macc. v. 6 and 7, and 2 Macc. x. 24-38. What news did Judas presently receive from Gilead? 1 Macc. v. 9-13. What news from Galilee? 14 and 15. What was decided upon? 16-20. What did Simon in Galilee? 21-23. What did Judas and his brother in Gilead, and until his return to Jerusalem? 24-54, and 2 Macc. xii. 10-31. In the absence of Simon and Judas, what did Joseph and Azarius? 1 Macc. v. 56-64. What then did Judas? 65-68, and 2 Macc. xii. 32-45. What is the meaning of ver. 43-45? What more is told of Antiochus Epiphanes? 1 Macc.

vi. 1-16, and 2 Macc. ix. In what year was this?
Ans. 164 B.C.

Antiochus Eupator, B.C. 164-162. — Who succeeded Epiphanes? 1 Macc. vi. 17. Whom did he appoint as governor of Coelosyria and Phœnicia? 2 Macc. x. 11. What did Lysias attempt, and what was the result? xi. 1-12. What followed? 13-38. From what did the Jews at Jerusalem still suffer? 1 Macc. vi. 18. What did Judas attempt? 19, 20. What followed? 21-27. What then did the king, and with what result? 28-63 and 2 Macc. xiii. What became of Antiochus Eupator? 1 Macc. vii. 1-4.

Demetrius Soter, B.C. 162-150. — Who succeeded Antiochus Eupator? 4. Relate the difficulties caused by Alcimus; 5-50 and 2 Macc. xiv., xv. What league did the Jews make? 1 Macc. viii. Before Demetrius heard of this league with Rome, what did he? 1 Macc. ix. 1. With what success did Bacchides and Alcimus meet? 2-22. What followed? 23-27. What then did the friend of Judas? 28-31. What else occurred to the death of Alcimus? 32-56. How long a peace followed? 57. What further occurred until the peace with Bacchides? 58-73. In the year 153 B.C., who contended for the Syrian crown? x. 1. How did these two attempt to win Jonathan as an ally, and of what service was it to the Jews? 2-47. What was the result of the contest between the two kings? 47-50.

SECTION V.

JUDEA AS A SYRIAN PROVINCE. — MACCABEES.

Alexander Balas, B.C. 150-145. — What did Alexander do to the king of Egypt? 51-54. What was the reply? 55 and 56. Then what? 57 and 58. What occurred at this time? 59-66. Three years afterwards, who contended for the throne? 67, 68. Whom did Demetrius make his general? 69. What took place between Apollonius and Jonathan? 69-87. How then did Alexander honor Jonathan? 88 and 89. Who, in the year 149 B.C., was commander-in-chief in the Egyptian army? Ans. Onias, son of the Jewish high priest Onias III.: at his suggestion, a Jewish temple was built in Leontopolis; and he became high priest. What treacherous thing did Ptolemy of Egypt? xi. 1-13. Where was Alexander at this time? 14. What was the result of this war? 15-18.

Demetrius Nicator, B.C. 145. — What relation did Jonathan hold to Demetrius? 19-37. What cause of discontent was there towards Demetrius? 38. What was the result? 39 and 40. In this need of the king, what further advantage did Jonathan gain? 41-43. What followed? 44-51. Did he fulfil his promises to Jonathan? 53. How ended Demetrius his reign? 54-56.

Antiochus Theos II. and Demetrius, B.C. 144. — What relation did Jonathan hold to the new king?

57 and 58. Who was made general of the forces in Palestine? 59. What did Simon and Jonathan? 59-74. With whom did Jonathan renew his league? xii. 1-23. Relate the next contest with Demetrius; 24-32. What did Simon? 33 and 34. How did Jonathan and his brother fortify Jerusalem? 35-38. What treachery was practised by Tryphon towards Jonathan? 39-53. Who succeeded Jonathan? xiii. 1-9. What did Simon? 10 and 11. What further deceit did Tryphon practise? 12-24. What more is recorded to the independence of the Jews? 25-42.

SECTION VI.

JUDEA AS AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM.—B.C. 143-63.

Simon, B.C. 143-135' — What means 1 Macc. xiii. 42? What did Simon at Gaza? 43-48. After two years, what important work did he accomplish at Jerusalem? 49-52. Whom did Simon appoint commander-in-chief? 53. What relation did the nation now sustain to Rome? xiv. 16-24. What did the council at Jerusalem? 25-49. What large empire had sprung up at the east? Ans. Parthia, under Arsaces, extending from the river Euphrates to the Indus. What is related of Demetrius in ver. 1-3? When Cleopatra saw that her husband was hopelessly imprisoned in Parthia, what did she? Ans. She sent to his brother Antiochus, who married her, and claimed the kingdom of Syria. What

letter did Antiochus write to Simon? xv. 1-9. How did Antiochus succeed? 10-14 and 25 and 37. What letters friendly to the Jews were despatched from Rome? 15-24. What aid did Simon send to Antiochus? 25 and 26. How was it received? 27. What demands did Antiochus make of Simon? 28-36. What then did Antiochus, and with what result? 38-xvi. 10. What son-in-law had Simon? 11 and 12. Of what acts of treachery was he guilty, and what were the results? 11-22. What is said of Simon in xiv. 4-15? Who succeeded Simon? xvi. 23 and 24.

John Hyrcanus, B.C. 135-106. — Did Antiochus make any further attempt upon Judea? Ans. He laid waste the country, and besieged Jerusalem. Upon what conditions was a peace concluded? Ans. The fortifications of Jerusalem were demolished, tribute paid for several cities, and five hundred talents that the Syrian castle in Jerusalem might not be rebuilt. When, in 131 B.C., Antiochus was slain by the Parthians, what did Hyrcanus? Ans. He completed the independence of the Jews from Syria. In 129 B.C., what injury did he to the Samaritans? Ans. He took Shechem, and destroyed the temple. What next did John Hyrcanus? Ans. He conquered the Idumeans, and compelled them to accept the Jewish religion. Twenty years after taking Shechem, — i.e., in 109 B.C., — what did John? Ans. He destroyed Samaria. How long did John Hyrcanus rule? Ans.

thirty years. He was a Pharisee to the last year of his reign, when he, from pique, joined the Sadducees. He was a most excellent person. Where dwelt John and the Asmonean rulers? Ans. In the house which Simon had built north of the temple, which house John had converted into a castle.

Aristobulus I., B.C. 105. — Who succeeded Hyrcanus? Ans. Aristobulus, and assumed the sceptre. Thus were the Jews again under a king. What did he presently add to his kingdom? Ans. Iturea, and compelled the Itureans to accept the Jewish religion. How long did he reign? Ans. One year; in which he had killed his mother and one brother, and imprisoned the remaining three.

Alexander Jannæus, B.C. 104-77. — Who succeeded Aristobulus? Alexander Jannæus. He was a Sadducean king, and had some terrible conflicts with the Pharisees, but was eventually victorious. In his wars, he experienced reverses of fortune; but, upon the whole, was successful, and enlarged his kingdom.

Alexandra, B.C. 77-69. — Who succeeded Alexander? How did she succeed in having a peaceful reign? Ans. By yielding entirely to the Pharisees. Whom did she appoint high priest? Ans. Her son Hyrcanus. What of her other son, Aristobulus? Ans. He labored to win the affections of the army for the purpose of succeeding his mother. What occurred upon the death of Alexandra? Ans. The

Pharisees placed Hyrcanus upon the throne; but Aristobulus, having the favor of his father's adherents and of all who hated the Pharisees, in a battle presently fought conquered his brother, and reigned in his stead.

Aristobulus II., B.C. 69-63. — During the two preceding reigns, who was governor of Idumea?

Ans. Antipas. What son had he at Jerusalem?

Ans. Antipater, who joined the party opposing Aristobulus. After Aristobulus became king, what did Antipater? Ans. He induced Hyrcanus to flee with him to Aretas, king of Arabia. What followed?

Aretas marched an army into Judea, defeated Aristobulus, and took possession of Jerusalem. How did Aristobulus recover his power?

Ans. Aretas retreated into Arabia at the command of the Roman general who was then at Damascus.

In this retreat, he was attacked and defeated by Aristobulus. What next did the two brothers?

Ans. They appealed to Pompey at Damascus.

What was the result? Ans. After Pompey had besieged and taken Jerusalem, Hyrcanus was left high priest and ruler of Judea as a Roman province. In what year was this? Ans. 63 B.C.

How many years had the Jews been independent?

Ans. Eighty.

GENERAL.

Through how many years does this period run? During this time, under how many governments had the Jews been? What was the chief city of Egypt? What language was principally spoken in Egypt at this time? Whence came the many Jews that were in Egypt? What had been done for their religious interest? What was the literary character of Alexandria? What was the chief city of Syria? Where was it situated? What had become of Babylon? Whence came the many Jews who were in the Syrian empire? For what were the Jews noted in both these kingdoms? What language prevailed generally in the Syrian kingdom?

What have we learned of the origin of the Samaritans? Of their religion since the Babylonian captivity? Of their relation to the Jews? What was the difference between the inhabitants of Galilee and Judea? Where was Idumea?

Whence the name "Jews"? Who held the office of chief magistrate during this period? Was this office, or the office of high priest, of itself, ever much abused? What have we learned of the Sanhedrim? What disadvantages were there in being a subject province, instead of an independent kingdom? What change of language had taken place since the days of Nebuchadnezzar?

What change took place in the religious character

of the nation since the captivity? What religious sects originated during this period? Did these, as parties, ever become mingled in political affairs? What do you understand by the oral and written law? Who composed the "Great Synagogue"? What had they done for the religious interests of the nation, especially in reference to the sacred books? What books have we that were completed or written during this period? Were there any prophets during this period? Were there any recorded communications from Jehovah? What severe religious persecutions had the nations suffered? What instances are recorded, illustrative of its fidelity to the law? How could other nations, more consistently than the Jews, conform to the Grecian religion? What religious converts had the Jews made by force? How were the promises of Jehovah to Abraham being fulfilled?

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PERIOD X.

THE JEWS UNDER THE ROMANS.

SECTION I.

HYRCANUS II., ARISTOCRACY, ANTIGONUS.

Hyrcanus II., B.C. 63. — Who now was high priest and ruler of the Jews? Ans. Hyrcanus II. What Idumean friend had he? Ans. Antipater. Who, in 54 B. C., marched an army against Hyrcanus? Ans. Alexander, the eldest son of Aristobulus. What was the result? Ans. Alexander was defeated; Hyrcanus was confirmed in the high priesthood: but the form of government was changed for a time to an aristocracy; the country was divided into five districts, each of which was governed by an executive council. What led to the appointment of Hyrcanus as the chief civil magistrate? Ans. Aid which he and his friend Antipater rendered to Cæsar. Antipater was also appointed, under Hyrcanus, procurator of Judea. Who was president, or prefect, of the whole province of Syria? Ans. Sextus Cæsar, who dwelt at Damascus. What rela-

tion held these three officers to each other? What did Antipater? Ans. He rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem, and brought the country generally into subjection to Hyrcanus; he also appointed his eldest son, Phasael, governor of Jerusalem, and his second son, Herod, governor of Galilee. What relation held these two to Antipater and Hyrcanus? What did Herod? Ans. He conquered Hezekiah and his band of robbers in Galilee, and expelled them therefrom. For putting many to death, he was summoned before the Sanhedrim at Jerusalem. Not finding things favorable, he fled to Sextus Cæsar: from him he received the government of Cœlosyria. What next did Herod? Ans. He marched an army to depose Hyrcanus, but desisted from his attempt at the request of his father and brother Phasael. Who was at the head of the Roman empire in the year 41 B. C.? Ans. Julius Cæsar. What became of him? Ans. He was murdered at Rome, in the senate-house, by Brutus, Cassius, and others. What became of Antipater? Ans. He was treacherously killed by Malachus, a man almost his equal in Jewish affairs. How was Malachus punished? Ans. He was executed at Laodicea, on complaint of Herod, by order of Cassius Longinus. Did this end the difficulty? Ans. No; for a party was formed, which determined to revenge the death of Malachus upon Herod and Phasael. Did this party succeed? Ans. It did not: when it appealed to Antony, who had arrived in Syria, he appointed Herod and Pha-

saël tetrarchs. Who, a short time after, got possession of Syria? Ans. The Parthians. When Hyrcanus became reconciled with Phasaël and Herod, whom did the party of Malachus attempt to enthrone? Ans. Antigonus, the nephew of Hyrcanus. By what means was Antigonus placed on the throne? Ans. By a large price paid to Pancorus, the Parthian prince. What became of Hyrcanus and Phasaël? Ans. Visiting Barzaphares to settle these matters, they were made prisoners. What became of Herod? Having placed his family in Masada, a fortress beyond the Jordan, he went to Malachus, king of Arabia, for protection. Being refused, he next went, by way of Alexandria, to Rome: here, requesting the throne for a grandson of Hyrcanus, he received it himself. Did the Parthians long retain possession of Syria? Ans. They did not: the Romans soon reconquered it. Did Herod at once obtain possession of the throne? Ans. No: after laboring three years with various difficulties, — armed bands of robbers in Galilee, King Antigonus' armies in Samaria, the pretended aid of Roman generals, — he at the end of that time, with the aid of the Roman Sosius, entered Jerusalem, and, in the year 34 B.C., began his reign as Herod the Great. Was Herod the Great an Asmonean? Ans. He was not: he was the grandson of the Arabian king Aretas, though husband of Mariamne, the grand-daughter of Hyrcanus II. King Antigonus was the last of the Asmoneans: he was

executed by Antony. Where was Hyrcanus II.?

Ans. He was among the Jews at Selucia.

SECTION II.

HEROD THE GREAT.

Herod the Great, B.C. 34 to A.C. 2.— Whom did Herod appoint high priest? Ans. Ananel, a Babylonian Jew. At the intercession of Mariamne and others, what change did he make in 32 B.C.? Ans. He deposed Ananel, and appointed Aristobulus, brother of Mariamne, a youth of sixteen years. What became of him? Ans. Being popular with the people, the jealous Herod caused him to be drowned. What became of Hyrcanus II.? Ans. He was induced by Herod to return from Parthia; and in the year 27 B.C., being detected in a design to flee to Arabia, was taken, and put to death. What became of Mariamne? Ans. She, with many others, was murdered by the cruel Herod. In what other way did Herod offend the Jews? Ans. By introducing Grecian games and customs. Being thus unpopular, what precautionary means did he use? Ans. He fortified Samaria, Strato's Tower, and the like. What better acts are recorded of Herod? Ans. In the time of a severe famine, he exhausted the treasury in supplying the wants of the people. In the year 21 B.C., what buildings did Herod begin to erect? Ans. The palace on

Mount Zion, and the Castle Herodium. Whom did he marry? Ans. Mariamne, the daughter of Simon, whom he had made high priest. What is known of Herod's taste for architecture? In the year 18 B.C., what addition made Augustus to Herod's kingdom?

Ans. The principality of Chalcis: he also associated him in the government with the prefect of Syria.

How did Herod manifest his gratitude to Augustus?

Ans. He built a temple of white marble at Paneas, and dedicated it to Augustus. After Herod had disgusted the Jews by his heathen temples, what did he propose? Ans. To rebuild, in a magnificent manner, the temple of Jehovah; in which work he was engaged nine years.

From the years 10 to 1 B.C., what was the condition of Herod's family? Ans. Conspiracies, real or imaginary, caused the execution of many persons.

Who was born during this time? Ans. OUR SAVIOUR. Where was he born? Relate the circumstances preceding and accompanying his birth and that of John the Baptist; Luke i.-ii. 40, and Matt. ii. 1-18. Herod knowing that he was hated, how did he plan to cause sorrow at his death?

Ans. By a command to confine many of the nobles in the Hippodrome, that they might be executed when the event of his death should take place. Was that command obeyed? Ans. It was not. How old was Herod when he died? Ans. Seventy years.

SECTION III.

ARCHELAUS, ANTIPAS, PHILIP, AND ROMAN
PROCURATORS.

Who succeeded Herod the Great? Ans. His son Archelaus. What did his sons, Herod Antipas and Philip, receive? Ans. Antipas became tetrarch of Galilee and Perea; and Philip, tetrarch of Trachonitis, Iturea, and the region generally beyond the Sea of Galilee. How long did the parents of Jesus remain with him in Egypt? What at this time was the political condition of Egypt? Ans. It was a province of the Roman empire. Were there many Jews at the time in Egypt? After the death of Herod the Great, what did the parents of Jesus? Matt. ii. 19-23. Then in whose province did he dwell? By what title was Archelaus called? Ans. Ethnarch. What is the meaning of "ethnarch" and "tetrarch"? How long and in what manner did Archelaus reign? Ans. Ten years tyrannically. What became of him? Ans. He was banished to Vienna in Gaul, on the petition of the Jews and Samaritans. About this time, what incident is related of our Saviour? Luke ii. 41-52. After the death of Archelaus, what change was wrought in the political condition of his kingdom? Ans. Samaria, Judea, and Idumea became a province of Rome. How was this different from its former condition? In the year 26 A.C., who became procurator or

governor of Judea? Luke iii. 1. What two sons of Herod continued in their government? 1. Who was emperor of Rome? 1. Of what larger province was Palestine a part? Ans. Syria. Who was president or prefect of Syria? How many years had Judea been a Roman province? Ans. Fourteen years. During this time, what political sect originated? Ans. One, led by Judas and Sadduc, protesting against submission to the Romans as irreligious. Where did Pontius Pilate dwell while procurator? Ans. At Cæsarea. Who was high priest? Luke iii. 2. Give some general description of the temple and its courts; of the priests and their courses; of the sacrifices. What change took place in the succession of high priest? What two principal religious sects were there among the Jews? Who was the wife of Herod Antipas? Ans. The daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia. On a journey of Antipas to Rome, what occurred? He visited his brother Herod Philip (not the Philip who was tetrarch), whose wife Herodias he induced to follow him after his return to Galilee, promising for her to repudiate his Arabic wife. The latter, however, hearing of this, anticipated her husband, and fled to her father at Petra. What followed? Ans. A war broke out between Antipas and Aretas, in which the former was defeated.

What means "the word of God came unto John" in Luke iii. 2? How long was it since the last Jewish prophet appeared? What was the nature

and purpose of John's preaching? Luke iii. 2-18. What is the meaning of ver. 15? What ideas had the Jews concerning their Messiah? What led them to expect him? What can you tell of the boyhood and youth of Jesus? When he was thirty years of age, for what did he leave Nazareth? Matt. iii. 13. What followed? 13-17. Whence originated this rite of baptism? What was its form and purpose as used by John? What followed the baptism of Jesus? Matt. iv. 1-11. What did John say to certain priests and Levites from Jerusalem concerning Jesus? John i. 19-34. Who were the first disciples of Jesus? 35-51. Did Jesus ever attend weddings? ii. 1-11. What can you tell of the Feast of the Passover? What occurred at the next Feast of the Passover? 13-25. While in Jerusalem at this time, what conversation did Jesus hold with Nicodemus? iii. 1-21. Who was Nicodemus? Where did Jesus go when he left Jerusalem, and what did he? 22. Where was John, and what was he doing? 23. What conversation occurred about this time? 25-36. What did Herod Antipas with John? Matt. xiv. 3-5, and Mark i. 14 and 15. What means "gospel"? "kingdom of God"? What incident occurred on his way to Galilee? John iv. 1-46. What occurred soon after in Cana? 46-54. What is a miracle? What was the purpose of Christ's miracles? What have we learned of synagogues? When Jesus went home, what did he? Luke iv. 16-30.

SECTION IV.

OUR SAVIOUR.

After the ill treatment of Jesus at Nazareth, where did he go? Luke iv. 31. What did he, and with what success? 31 and 32. Did Jesus always teach in the synagogues? Luke v. 1-3. Did he ever accompany the disciples while fishing? 4-11. What is the meaning of ver. 10? Does ver. 11 mean that they permanently forsook their business? What do you understand by demoniacal possessions? Relate the incident in iv. 33-37. What else did he on this day? 38-41. Why did they choose sunset to bring the sick? How did the demons know he was the Messiah? Did Jesus teach either the truth or the falsity of demoniacal possessions? In what was he engaged early the next morning? Mark i. 35-37. What did Jesus then? 38 and 39. What miracle is recorded in ver. 40-45? What is the meaning of "I will" in ver. 41. What had Moses commanded? 44. Why did Jesus charge the leper to keep the miracle a secret? 45. Relate the incident in Mark ii. 1-12. Did crowds often gather round him? What do we learn from ver. 4 of the nature of the buildings? What do ver. 5 and 7 show? What do you judge that some inferred? How do ver. 10-12 explain it? Who were among his audience at this time? Luke v. 17. Who is

meant by "Lord" in this verse? What did the multitudes think of this? Matt. ix. 8.

How did Jesus and the Jews differ in their ideas of the sabbath? John v. 1-20. How is this further illustrated by Mark ii. 23-28 and iii. 1-5? In the first passage alluded to, — John v. 1-20, — what meant the Jews in ver. 18? How did the Messiah defend himself from this charge at the same time that he claimed authority from Almighty God? 19-30. What is the meaning of ver. 31? What four witnesses to his authority does he cite? 31-47. How are the Messianic claims of Jesus illustrated by John ix. and x.?

In Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, what is the substance of the first sixteen verses? Matt. v. 1-16. What statement did he make in ver. 17-20? How did he illustrate this? 31-48. What says he concerning the motive of doing religious acts? vi. 1. How does he illustrate this by alms, prayer, and fasting? 2-18. How further did he illustrate this rule of having supreme reference to God in all things? 19-34. How did he teach his disciples to hold intelligently affectionate relations towards men? vii. 1-20.

In closing the sermon, what did he say of theory in contrast with practice? 20-27. What effect did it produce upon the people? 28 and 29. What is the meaning of ver. 29? How did Jesus show his regard for foreigners? viii. 5-13. Was the person cured present or absent?

SECTION V.

OUR SAVIOUR.

Where was John during this time? What message did Jesus receive from John, and what answer did he return? Luke vii. 19-23. What remarks did he make concerning John, after the messengers had departed? 24-35 and Matt. xi. 16-19. What beautiful relation did Jesus hold both to the self-complacent and the penitent? Luke vii. 36-50. Did the Pharisees believe that the Messiah wrought miracles? To whom did they ascribe the power? Matt. xii. 22-24. What did Jesus say in reply to this? 25-37.

What is a parable? Relate some of the parables of Christ. Was this a common mode of his in teaching? Who are publicans? Was Jesus ever present at the social festivals of the publicans? Matt. ix. 9 and 10. Relate what occurred at this feast; 11-19. How does the rest of this chapter illustrate the different classes among whom he labored?

What are apostles? What can you tell of the character and occupation of the twelve referred to in Matt. x. 1-4? What was to be the work of these twelve, and what exhortations did the Messiah give them? 5-xi. 1. Had John at this time been liberated from prison? What became of him? xiv. 3-12. When Herod Antipas heard of Jesus,

what did he infer? 1 and 2. How is the economy of the Messiah illustrated in ver. 13-21? How do you account for what is said in the thirty-sixth verse? How are these incidents recorded in John vi., and what conversation ensued?

How was the oral law regarded by Christ? Matt. xv. 1-20. What do you learn from a conversation which took place at Cæsarea Philippi? xvi. 13-28. What took place six days after this, and what do you learn from it? xvii. 1-13. What lesson of humility and forbearance does the Messiah teach in xviii.? What is the meaning of ver. 10? Did Jesus have other co-workers besides the twelve? Luke x. 1. What is said of their commission and its results? 1-24.

SECTION VI.

OUR SAVIOUR.

To what extent did the Jews threaten to carry their persecution against the Messiah? John vii. 1. What did the brethren of Jesus think concerning his claims to the Messiahship? 2-9, especially the fifth verse. Was there any excited expectation of Jesus at this feast? 10-13. What took place at the feast? 14-viii. 59. What is the meaning of Luke x. 25-28? From the twentieth-ninth verse to xiii. 22, what do we learn of his teaching and difficulties? What doctrine may be inferred that the Jews held from John

ix. 2? How did he show his interest in little children? **Matt xix. 13-15.**

What doctrine is taught in the parable of the poor man and Lazarus? **Luke xvi. 19-31.** Relate the contents of **John xi.**

What occurred at Bethany six days before the Feast of the Passover? **John xii. 1-9.** What did the Sanhedrim? **10 and 11.** What took place the next day? **12-50.** Who were the Herodians? Relate the conversation which Jesus had with them; **Matt. xxii. 16-22.** With the Sadducees; **23-33.** With the Pharisees; **34-40.** What was said concerning the Messiah? **41-46.** What remarks grew out of this interview with the Pharisees? **xxiii.** What, in general, mean the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters? What took place in the Sanhedrim two days before the Passover? **xxvi. 3-5 and 14-16.**

What directions did Jesus give concerning the Passover? **Luke xxii. 7-13.** What followed? **14-23.** How did he rebuke their ambition, and teach them humility? **24-30** and **John xiii. 2-16.** What followed? **17-35.** What is related of Simon Peter? **36-38.** What else is recorded while they were in the upper room? **xiv.** Where went they from this place? **Luke xxii. 39.** What occurred on the way to the Mount of Olives? **John xv.-xvii. and Matt. xxvi. 31-35.** What took place in the Garden of Gethsemane? **36-46.**

Relate the circumstances of the arrest of Jesus;

47-56. Relate the story of Jesus' trial, — first before the Sanhedrim, and then before Pilate and Herod Antipas; John xviii. 13-xix. 16, and Matt. xxvi. 57-xxvii. 26, and Luke xxiii. 5-12. Relate the incident of the crucifixion and burial; John xix. 13-42 and Matt. xxvii. 26-66.

What further is told of the Messiah, in the four Gospels, from his crucifixion to his ascension? How far had Jesus realized the Jewish idea of the Messiah? How was he a better gift to the world than that? How were the promises to Abraham being fulfilled through him?

SECTION VII.

OUR SAVIOUR. THE SPREAD OF THE KINGDOM.

From what place did Jesus ascend? Acts. i. 12. Where went the apostles after this? 12. Who dwelt here? 13 and 14. Why dwell at Jerusalem? 4 and 5. In what were they engaged? 14. What did Peter propose? 15-22. What was the result? 23-26. How many days is the Feast of Pentecost after the Feast of the Passover? What occurred between these two? Who were present at this Feast of Pentecost? ii. 5 and 9-11. What occurred on this day? 1-41. What was their mode of living? 44 and 45. Was the conversion of this multitude permanent? 42 and 43. Did they still remain Jews? 46. Was their number enlarged? 47.

What time of day, according to the Jews, is the ninth hour? What occurred to Peter and John, at a certain visit to the temple? iii. 1-9. What was the effect upon the people? 10 and 11. Relate the address of Peter; 12-26. What was the result? iv. 1-3. Were the apostles successful in their labors? 4. What occurred on the morrow? 5 and 6. What followed? 7. What was the answer of Peter? 8-12. What was the result of this trial? 13-22. What followed? 23-31. What more is said of their manner of living? 32-37. Relate the story of Ananias and Sapphira; v. 1-11. How did the apostles succeed? 12-16. Then what? 17 and 18. Which sect predominated in the Sanhedrim at this time? 17. How were the apostles liberated? 19 and 20. What occurred the next morning? 21-28. What was the reply of the apostles? 29-32. What was the effect? 33. What said Gamaliel? 34-39. Then what? 40.

What did the apostles? 41 and 42. What arrangement did the apostles make for the poor? vi. 1-6. Were any but the common people added to the believers? 7. Who was prominent among the seven deacons? 8. Who are referred to in the ninth verse? What did they do to Stephen? 9-14. What was his appearance? 15. What asked the high priest of Stephen? vii. 1. What was Stephen's reply? 2-53. What was the effect? 54. What then? 55-viii. 2. What is the meaning of vii. 59? Was Stephen alone persecuted? 1. What

was the result of this persecution? 1. What prominent person was in this persecution? 3. What became of and what did the scattered disciples? 1 and 4. Who remained at Jerusalem? 1.

How could the scattering of these disciples help fulfil the promises to Abraham? Where went Deacon Philip? 5. With what success? 5-13. What one convert in particular was made? 13. Who was sent from Jerusalem to aid Philip? 14. What mean the fifteenth and seventeenth verses? What further is told of Simon? 18-24. Did these apostles preach anywhere except in the city of Samaria? 25. Then where did they go? 25. Relate Philip's next tour; 26-40. Did Saul continue his persecutions? ix. 1. What did he propose to do? 1 and 2. Relate the story of this journey; 3-9. What occurred after he arrived at Damascus? 10-18. What may we infer from this of the enlargement of the Messiah's kingdom? After this, what did Saul? 19-22. Was the persecutor ever persecuted? 23 and 24. How escape? 25. Where go, and how was he received? 26. What did Barnabas? 27. What occurred to him here? 28 and 29. What then? 30. Where went Peter? 32. What occurred here? 33-35. On what occasion was he sent to Joppa? 36-42. With whom did he dwell in Joppa? 43. What pleasant record is here made? 31.

SECTION VIII.

THE SPREAD OF THE KINGDOM. PETER. PAUL.

What changes took place during this time in the government? Ans. In the year of Christ's ascension, Philip died: his kingdom was annexed to Syria as a Roman province. Caius Caligula succeeded Cæsar Augustus. Pilate was banished to Vienna in Gaul. Where did we leave Philip? What direction was Cæsarea from Joppa? Who dwelt here, and what of him? x. 1-8. What is related of Peter? 9-24. How was Peter received? 24-27. What followed? 28-43. What was the result? 44-48. Who got the report of these things? xi. 1. When Peter arrived in Jerusalem, what followed? 2-18. What other news reached the apostles at Jerusalem? 19-22. Who was sent to further the work? 22. What did he? 23 and 24. Where next went Barnabas? 25. Why? 25 and 26. What else occurred about this time? 27-30.

What persecutions did the church suffer? xii. 1-5. What Herod is referred to in ver. 1? Ans. Herod Agrippa, the grandson of Herod the Great and the Asmonean Mariamne. What can you relate of Herod Agrippa? Ans. He had dwelt some time at Rome: after some adverse circumstances, he was appointed by Caligula to rule what had been once the tetrarchy of his uncle Philip, with the title of

king. What know you of Herod Antipas? What became of him? Ans. Envyng the royal title of his nephew Agrippa, he petitioned to the emperor for the same; whereupon, his bad deeds coming to light, he was banished to Lyons in Gaul. How did Agrippa profit by his uncle's misfortunes? Ans. The dominions of Antipas were added to those already held by Agrippa. Who succeeded the emperor Caius Caligula? Ans. Claudius Drusus. What increase of power received Agrippa from him? Ans. He was elevated to the rank of consul, and received all the kingdoms of his grandfather, Herod the Great. What further may be said of Agrippa? Ans. He introduced Roman customs, favored the Jewish religion, and opposed the Christians. How have we had the last just illustrated? Acts xii. 1-5. How was Peter delivered from prison? 6-11. What followed? 12-19. What became of Herod? 19-23. What year was this? Ans. 44 A.C. How many years since the ascension of the Messiah? Ans. 14. How did the good work go forward? 24. Who returned from Jerusalem to Antioch, and who went with them? 25.

How far to this time has the Christian church spread? When did Saul return to Antioch? xiii. 1. Who else were here? 1. What was done with Saul and Barnabas? 2 and 3. Where went they? 4 and 5. What occurred at Paphos? 6-12. Where did Paul next go? 13. Where did John go? 13. Where did Paul go from Perga? 14. What oc-

curred here on sabbath? 14-42. Were there any converts? 43. What occurred on the following sabbath? 44-48. What followed? 49. Then what? 50. Where went they? 51. What occurred at Iconium? xiv. 1-5. Then where did they go? 6. What occurred at Lystra? 8-18. What afterwards? 19 and 20. Where go next? 20. Relate this return journey; 21-28. What was the especial cause of joy to some of the church at Antioch? 27. What discussion followed? xv. 1 and 2. To whom did they determine to refer this? 2. On their way, what joyful news declare? 3. What discussion followed when they arrived at Jerusalem? 4-21. What did the apostles after this? 22-29.

What did Paul and Barnabas when they returned to Antioch? 30-35. What dispute arose between Paul and Barnabas? 36-40. What was the result? 36-41. Where went Paul? xvi. 1. Had he been at these cities before? What is related of Timothy? 1-3. Then where went they? 4-8. What occurred to him at Troas? 9. Then where did he go? 10-12. What occurred at Philippi? 12-40. Where next go? xvii. 1. What occurred at Thessalonica? 1-9. What letter is Paul supposed to have written from this place to the Galatians? What generally is the object of this letter? Where did Paul and Silas go from Thessalonica? 10. What occurred at Berea? 10-14. Where did Paul go from here? 15. What occurred at Athens? 16-31. What was the result? 32-34. Who are

referred to in ver. 18? What place is referred to in ver. 19 and 22? What can you tell of the religion of Greece? What is the meaning of ver. 30 and 31? Where did Paul go from Athens? xviii. 1. What did he at Corinth? 2 and 3. What else? 4 and 5. What letters did he write from here? Ans. First and Second to the Thessalonians. What, in general, is the subject and object of these letters? What else occurred to Paul? 6-18. Where next go? 19. What other letter was written near this time to Titus? What else occurred to his return to Antioch? 18-22.

SECTION IX.

THE SPREAD OF THE KINGDOM. PAUL.

When Paul started on his third journey, through what country did he go? xviii. 23. What is related of Apollos? 24-26. Where did he go from Ephesus? 27-xix. 1. After Apollos had left Ephesus, who arrived there? 1. What occurred to Paul at Ephesus? 1-20. Whom did Paul send from Ephesus into Macedonia? 22. What letter was written from here? See 1 Corinthians. What else occurred to Paul at Ephesus? 23-xx. 1. What letter was written at this time? Ans. First to Timothy. Where did he next go? 2. How long stay? 3. What letter did he write from here? Ans. Second to Corinthians. Where did Paul go from Greece?

3-6. What letter was written here? Ans. To the Romans. Where did he go from Philippi? 6. What occurred at Troas? 6-12.

Where did Paul go from Troas? 13-15. What occurred here? 16-38. Then where go? xxi. 1-17. What occurred the next day? 18-25. What then? 26-36. What conversation ensued? 37-40. Give some account of his defence; xxii. 1-21. What followed? 22-29. What occurred on the next day? 30-xxiii. 6. What followed? 7-10. What occurred to Paul that night? 11. What occurred on the morrow and the next day? 12-35. Who was now procurator of Judea? 26. Who was high priest? xxiv. 1. Give an account of the hearing the next day before Felix; xxiv. 1-22. What else is related of Felix and Paul? 23-27. Who was the successor of Felix? 27. Who was now emperor of Rome? Ans. Nero. What was the condition of the country at this time? Ans. It was infested with robbers, and abounded with false Messiahs. What is told of Festus? xxv. 1-6. Of Paul's trial before Festus? 6-12. Who is meant by Cæsar in verse 12? Who else arrived at Cæsarea? 13. Who was Agrippa? Ans. He was son of Herod Agrippa I. Drusilla, a sister of his, had married Felix. Agrippa II. was first made king of Chalcis, and afterwards received what had been the tetrarchy of Philip, and had control of the temple at Jerusalem. What followed about Paul? 14-xxvi. 32. Where went Paul from Cæsarea?

xxvii. 1. Describe his voyage to Melita; xxvii. What occurred at Melita? xxviii. 1-10. Where went Paul from Melita? 11-16. What did he here? 17-29. What letters did he write from here? Ans. To the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon. How long did he remain here? 30. What did he during this time? 31. Who is supposed to have written the Letter to the Hebrews? What other letter did Paul write? Ans. Second to Timothy. What further is known of Paul? To what time does the Acts record events? 65 A.C. What two letters did Peter write? Who wrote Jude? Who is supposed to have written the Book of Revelation? How many letters did John write? What one did James write? What further is known of Peter and the other apostles? When, by whom, and for what purpose, were the Four Gospels written?

SECTION X.

THE END.

What, in general, have we learned of the history of Palestine since the death of Herod the Great? What led to the last war with the Romans? Ans. The harsh treatment of Florus the procurator excited a revolt, first in Jerusalem, and then through Palestine. Who, in the year 67, was sent to put down this sedition? Ans. Vespasian. Who was

taken prisoner this year? Ans. Josephus, the Jewish historian, who was acting as general in Galilee. All Galilee this year yielded to Vespasian. In the year 69, who became emperor? Ans. Vespasian; who accordingly started for Rome, leaving his son Titus to subdue the Jews. What was the condition of affairs at Jerusalem in the year 70? Ans. Civil war was doing its effective work, instead of the Romans. What took place in the year 71? Ans. Titus besieged Jerusalem; and, after the utmost desperation and suffering on the part of the defenders, Jerusalem and the temple were taken and destroyed. What was done the next year (72)? The remnants of the people were crushed, and the Jews ceased to be a nation.

Where at that time might be found Samaritans? Jews? Christians?

GENERAL REVIEW.

Who was the founder of the Hebrew nation? Whence came he? What form of government did he adopt in his tribe? What was the business of the tribe? What idea have you as to the numbers of this tribe? In what did the patriarchs dwell? In what respects did the patriarchs' mode of life differ from a New-England farmer's?

Who was the patriarch when the tribe removed to Egypt? How many went thither? What be-

came of the herdsmen and the like? Where in Egypt was the tribe located? What member of the tribe was then prime minister of Egypt? What, in Egyptian customs, would tend to keep the Hebrews a distinct people? How long did the tribe remain in Egypt? What was the increase of numbers during this time? Into how many tribes had the one tribe grown? What was the form of government while they were in Egypt? In the prosperous time of the Egyptian sojourn, what was the business of the tribe? When servitude took the place of freedom, what change of occupation followed? To what extent was the bondage of the tribe carried?

Who led forth the nation from Egypt? What preparation had Moses received for his office? On the way to Mount Sinai, what judicial officers were appointed? What military general was selected? Where did the nation receive its code of laws? Had it any written law before this? Who began the "book of the law of the Lord"? Who was now head of the nation? What was the military organization of the nation? Was there any Sanhedrim, or national council, at this time? How long did the nation wander? How was the nation supported during its stay in the wilderness? What was the occupation of the people? What conquests and settlements were made beyond the Jordan? When did Moses die? Under whose charge did he place the "book of the law of the Lord"?

Who succeeded Moses? How long were the Hebrews in conquering the land of their forefathers? What route did Jacob take from Palestine to Egypt different from that which the nation took from Egypt to Palestine? How was the land divided? What, during the time of the Judges, was the form of government? How many years was it from Joshua to the death of Saul? Did Joshua and Samuel add any thing to the "book of the law of the Lord"? What was the peculiar office of the Judges? What, as civil judges, did Deborah, Samuel, and his sons? What was the business of the nation during the time of the Judges? What portion of the time was the nation in servitude? How was its condition changed by servitude? During the Judges, had the nation any capital? Was there any head to the nation? Was there a unity of action against a common enemy? Was there any Sanhedrim, or national council? How far did the government differ from pure democracy? Who was recognized as king?

Who succeeded Samuel? How long lasted the Hebrew kingdom? How many kings reigned? What did Saul for the nation? How was the nation different under Saul and Samuel? What did David for the nation? How was the nation different under Saul and David? Where was the capital of the nation? What did Solomon for the nation? Did David or Solomon attempt foreign trade or commerce? What conquests did they make, and of

what advantage were they to the nation? What form of government was most favorable to the nation, — that adopted by Abraham, Gideon, or David?

What led to a division of the kingdom? What difference was obvious in the succession of kings in Israel and Judah? What relation did the Israelites hold to other nations? What relation did they hold to Judah? What led to the destruction of the kingdom of Israel? What people succeeded it?

What relation did Judah hold to other nations? What relation did it hold to the kingdom of Israel? Was the kingdom of Judah in any sense a commercial kingdom? What led to the captivity of the Southern kingdom?

What was the condition of Jews and Israelites in captivity? Did they preserve their tribal distinctions through their captivity? Were they governed by the "book of the law of the Lord"? How much of the Bible had they? Did all the Jews go to Babylon? How long were they in captivity?

When did they return? Did the whole nation return? Who was the first governor? After the captivity, what was the form of government? What was the general difference in the extent of dominion, number of people, and the form of government, during the dominion of the Persians, and those of Alexander and successors, and during the kingdoms preceding the captivity?

What change wrought the Maccabees? What was the general condition of the nation under the

Herods and the Roman procurators? What relation did the Jews hold to the Samaritans? What do you know of the Babylonian and Alexandrian Jews? What led to the final destruction of the kingdom? How many years from the call of Abraham to the destruction of Jerusalem? What, in general, is the history of the Hebrews during that time?

Did the patriarchs recognize the omnipresence of Jehovah? What idea had they of his moral attributes, and peculiar relation to themselves? How did this idea differ from that which other nations held of the supreme God? How did it differ from the polytheism of other nations? Whence did the patriarchs obtain the idea of the unity of God? In what way did God communicate it to them? What was their mode of worship? In their altar and grove worship, who acted as priest? What was used for sacrifice? Are there any instances of prayer at this time? What do these teach us of the patriarchal ideas of Providence? Have we any evidence of a belief in immortality at that time? What ideas did they hold concerning angels? What peculiar national rite was instituted? Did they observe any sacred days or seasons?

What land was promised by Jehovah to Abraham? For just what was Abraham called? What promises were made to him? For whose benefit, and in what way, were these promises made? What of the promises made to them did Abraham or Isaac

see fulfilled? Had the patriarchs any writings? Was any part of the Bible in existence when the tribe went to Egypt?

In Egypt, did the Hebrews recognize Jehovah as the God of the Egyptians? What was their form of worship there? Had they substituted a tabernacle for their altars and groves? What is worship? Would there be any objection in the Hebrews borrowing forms of worship from the Egyptians? Who became priests after the patriarchs ceased to fulfil that office? Whence came the sacrifices? What sacred feast was instituted in Egypt? With whom did Jehovah communicate during the sojourn in Egypt? Was any new truth communicated to the nation before it left Egypt? How were the communications to Abraham verified in the increase of the people, the servitude, plagues, and exodus? According to the common chronology, how many years from the creation to the exodus? Had the nation or the world any part of the Bible during that time?

On the way to Sinai, what sacred day was recognized? Is there any account of its observance before this time? What supernatural guidance had the nation in its march towards Sinai? How would this and the manna teach it the doctrine of Providence? Had the nation ever had audible intercourse with Jehovah? Had any Hebrew, save Moses or Aaron, received communications since the patriarchs?

What took place four days after the arrival at Sinai? How much was uttered in the hearing of the nation? At the close of this day, did Moses make any record of what he had received? Was this the beginning of the "book of the law of the Lord"? In the Decalogue, is Jehovah recognized as the only God of the world? Was any new doctrine communicated in the portion of the law received that day? What change was made in the form of worship at Sinai? Were altars entirely to give place to the tabernacle? Were priests and Levites now, exclusive of others, to offer sacrifices? What was the object of the ritual? After the erection of the tabernacle, what became of the cloudy pillar? What new mode of communicating to his people had Jehovah? What holy times were instituted? What laws of charity were given? What character is claimed for Jehovah in these communications at this time? Had the nation lived in harmony with the laws and ritual here received, what would have been its character? If Moses wrote aught except what he received from Jehovah, did he this naturally or supernaturally? What do you mean by inspiration? by plenary inspiration?

During the time of the Judges, where was the tabernacle? Mention some instances where Jehovah was consulted by the high priest. Were prophets sent during this period? What is a prophet? Did the prophets always speak supernaturally? When they spoke in this way, how were their communi-

cations received? How is the doctrine of Providence brought out in the history of these times? What was the religious character of the surrounding nations? What is superstition? What forms of superstition prevailed among them? How affect the Hebrews? What was the stated object of the chastisements which the nation received? What object of idolatry was there at Dan? Were sacrifices offered by others than the priests, and elsewhere except at the tabernacle? Were there any communications from Jehovah during this time?

At the time of Saul's election, what part of the Bible did the nation possess? What prophet was Saul's counsellor? What was the nature of the prophetic office? How did it differ from the priestly office? What three offices did Samuel unite in himself? In the time of the kingdom, what changes were made in the form of worship? When the tabernacle gave place to the temple, were altar-sacrifices abolished? How did David provide hymns for the temple? What additions were made to the Bible, to the reign of Rehoboam? What prophets flourished during the period of the kingdom? Up to this time, how had the promises to Abraham been fulfilled? As yet, is there any evidence that there existed a belief in immortality? Had there been any prediction of a Messiah? What was the nature of most of the predictions that were made?

During the existence of the kingdom of Israel,

what progress was made in idolatry and polytheism? What prophets flourished in the kingdom of Israel?

What progress was made in idolatry and polytheism in the kingdom of Judah? Did the prophets and priests partake of it? What eminent prophets flourished in the Southern kingdom? What was their direct work?

Where did Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel spend their last days? What had each of them done for the chosen people?

Had God been partial to the Hebrews? Did not the promises at this time seem in danger of failure? What do you know of the religion of Persia?

What marked change had been wrought in the Jews who returned from Babylon? Did the tendency towards idolatry and polytheism still exist in the nation? After the captivity, what prophets lived to the time of Malachi? Did any appear between Malachi and John the Baptist? Were any communications received, during this period, through the "Urim and Thummim"?

To what corruptions from Greeks and Romans were the Jews exposed? What persecutions helped to confirm them in their fidelity to Jehovah? At what time was the Sanhedrim organized? When was the synagogue-worship introduced? When originated the sect of the Pharisees? Sadducees? Essenes? What were their different beliefs?

What do you know of the Babylonian and Alex-

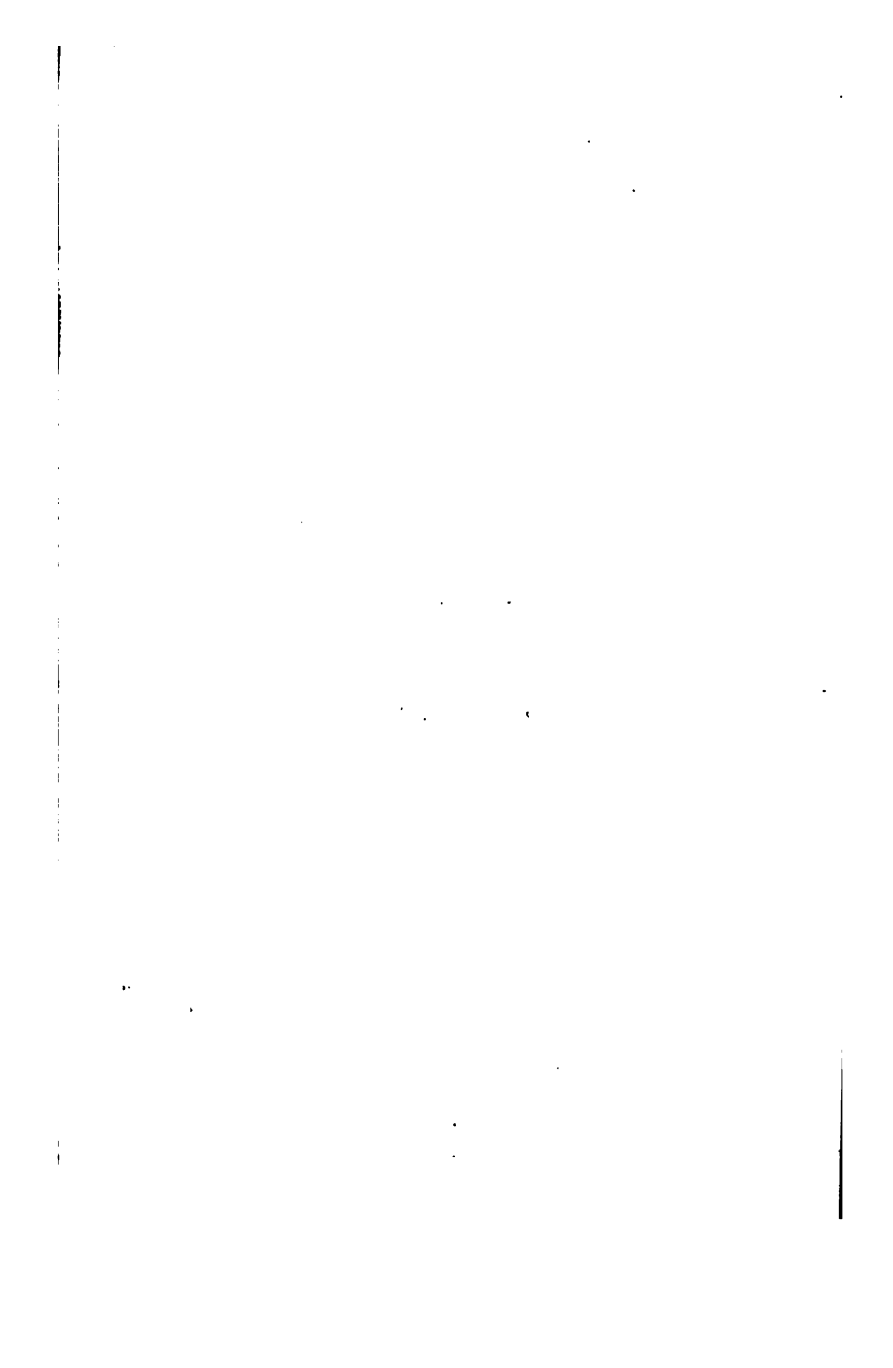
andrian Jews? What copies of the Bible had they? How far completed?

What was the oral and written law? What, at the time of the Messiah's appearing, was the political and religious condition of the nation? What were the Jews expecting? What did Jesus claim to be? How did this differ from the Jewish idea of the Messiah? Is the character of Jesus, the doctrines and precepts he taught, and the number and kind of miracles he wrought, such as show him to be the Messiah? What did he teach additional to what the nation had received supernaturally? What relation did the Messiah hold to the priests and prophets? How did the teachings of the Messiah and the apostles prepare the way for the complete fulfilment of the promises given to Abraham? What relation did the church hold to the temple? Wherein differ the chosen people of Jehovah from the chosen people of our Father?

How far had Christ's kingdom spread at the destruction of Jerusalem? What were the peculiarities of this kingdom? How much of the Bible have we? What can you tell of each book, its authorship and purpose? How far is each book a natural production, and how far does it contain a supernatural revelation?

How are the promises made to Abraham every day receiving a fulfilment?

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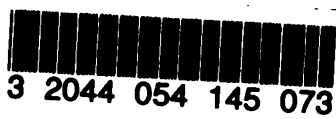


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